

7/20/77 [3]

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 20, 1977

1111

Jane -
home 5-11th
back to Washington
Camp David 16-21

TO: The President
FROM: Tim
RE: August Schedule

Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes

We recommend the following dates for R&R:
Fri., August 5 (end of business) through Sunday,
August 14...AND Friday, August 26 (end of business)
through Monday, September 5 (Labor Day).

Mrs. Carter's schedule is clear from
August 4 through September 5 with the exception of
August 25-26 when she will be in Canada for Mental
Health hearings.

Congress will be away from the Week of August
8 until after Labor Day.

An August calendar is attached.

_____ approve _____ disapprove
_____ Camp David
_____ St. Simons
_____ Plains
_____ Other

"DETERMINED TO BE AN ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
CANCELLED PER E.O. SEC. 1.3 AND
ARCHIVIST'S MEMO OF MARCH 18, 1983"

See to time

Confidential

Go to Plains 8/5
stay 4 or 5 days

Back to the House

Go to David 8/11
for a few days

Check then out with
Resignation
J C

77

AUGUST

RED - FOR INT. NATIONGREEN - Suggested time off 1977

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
	1	2	3	4	5 <i>House and Senate adjourn through <u>Labor Day</u></i>	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25 <i>Mrs. Carter in Canada (only commitment after August 4.)</i>	26	27
28	29	30	31	September 1	2	3
4 <u>LABOR DAY</u>	5					

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 20, 1977

Hamilton Jordan -

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox. It is
forwarded to you for appropriate
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Jim King

RE: U.S. PAROLE COMMISSION

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 19, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: HAMILTON JORDAN *HJ.*
SUBJECT: U. S. PAROLE COMMISSION

The U. S. Parole Commission is composed of nine Commissioners, appointed by the President for six year terms, requiring Senate confirmation. At present, two vacancies exist in Washington, one in Kansas City, and one in San Francisco. We have consulted with Judge Bell, and he recommends we go ahead with appointments to the vacancies as quickly as possible.

After an extensive review by the Counsel's office and my office, the following are the candidates which we recommend to you:

For District of Columbia:

Cecil McCall (as Chairman); presently Member of the Georgia State Board of Pardons and Paroles (White male - 41)

Benjamin Malcolm (as Vice Chairman); presently Commissioner, New York City Department of Correction (black male - 57)

For Kansas City:

Robert Vincent (as Commissioner); presently Vice Chancellor, Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education (White male - 34)

For San Francisco:

Audrey Rojas Kaslow (as Commissioner); presently Director of Los Angeles County Probation Office (Hispanic woman, 50)

Biographical material and comments are attached.

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for Preservation Purposes

ok
JC

CECIL McCALL

Judge Bell, Mr. Kirbo and myself join in recommending Cecil McCall as Chairman.

As I think you know, Cecil is a man of great ability, integrity and strength. You need someone as Chairman whose basic integrity is without question. Cecil is such a person. I recall the numerous times that he refused to bend under pressure from Tom Murphy and Culver Kidd. He is one of the finest people that I know.

I don't think the fact that he is from Georgia should be held against him in this appointment. To the contrary, I remember the great difficulty we had getting financial support from any of the people who you appointed to positions in state government. By contrast, the week you announced Cecil brought over a check for the maximum.

He is a close personal friend of mine and I personally have witnessed the great commitment that he made to his work. He worked night and day always trying to stay current with his case load but still had time to do graduate work in criminal justice and travel around the state conducting parole hearings for the first time in the prisons.

RESUME

CECIL McCALL:

Member, Georgia State Board of Pardons and Paroles

Chairman of Board: July 1, 1972 to Jul 1, 1976

Director, State Department of Probation, Jan 13, 1971 to
July 1, 1972

B.A. - 1961: University of South Carolina

Graduate Work: Georgia State University

1972-72 (no degree) Criminal Justice

DOB: June 22, 1936

Benjamin Malcolm

Benjamin J. Malcolm

Black, Male

57

Commissioner of the New York City Department of Corrections.

Comments:

Senator Jacob Javits (R.N.Y.): I support Macolmn very strongly. He performs exceedingly well in one of the most difficult correctional systems in the country.

Senator Moynihan (D.,N.Y.): I recommend him for this position most highly. He is a fine, well-respected professional.

Cesar Perales, N. Y. State Corrections: He's good, he's well respected. You could say he is almost non-political. Originally he was a probation officer and has worked his way up through the system.

Congressman Joseph P. Addabbo (D., N.Y.): He is well-respected in the City; does a good professional job. Recommend him highly.

NAME:

BENJAMIN J. MALCOLM

Address: 166-05 Highland Avenue
Jamaica, N.Y. 11432

Home Phone: 526-8516
Bus. Phone: 374-4414

Date of Birth: August 24, 1919

Place of
Birth: Philadelphia, Pa.

Member: St. Albans Presbyterian Church, St. Albans, Queens
New York.

EDUCATION

Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga. - 1936 - 1940

B.A. Degree conferred, June, 1940

MPA (Master of Public Administration) New York University, 1970

Graduate Study: Columbia University - Spring 1940 (Evening),
Criminology

New York School of Social Work (Evening) -
Fall, 1948 - Spring 1949

I have attended annually seminars, conferences and institutes conducted by the National Conference of Social Welfare; National Council on Crime and Delinquency; Middle Atlantic States Conference on Correction; Civic Center Psychiatric Clinic, and various workshops in the correctional field.

EXPERIENCE

Military:

Inducted on 8/1/42 at Ft. Meade, Md. - U.S. Army.
Served as Private until 11/11/42. Accepted in Officers' Candidate School on 11/11/42. Corps of Engineers; Commissioner Second Lieutenant 2/3/43. Honorably discharged as First Lieutenant 1/17/46. Served as Platoon Commander, Acting Company Commander, Regimental Supply Officer, (s-4). In the last assignment, was responsible for the procurement and distribution of supplies for a 1250 man General Service Regiment in addition to 4500 POW's. Supervised a staff of one (1) Warrant Officer and about 15 NCO officers (Non-Commissioned Officers).

CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT

January 10, 1946 to February 10, 1948 - with the
New York State Department of Labor

Interviewer for the Division of Unemployment Insurance. Duties involved interviewing applicants for Unemployment Insurance Benefits and determining their eligibility.

From February 19, 1948 until August 31, 1967 - was employed by the New York City Parole Commission as Parole Officer, Senior Parole Officer, Supervising Parole Officer and Deputy Chief Parole Officer.

From February 11, 1948 until February 4, 1956 - Parole Officer. Duties required the socio-legal investigation of inmates committed to the jurisdiction of the New York City Department of Correction and their supervision when released on parole. Supervision involved the utilization of case work techniques; planning adequate parole programs; finding and making appropriate job referrals, and finding suitable housing. In addition, duties required the knowledge and utilization of various community resources which could be instrumental in the parolee's rehabilitation. Case loads ranged from 60 to 100 cases usually in high-delinquency communities.

From February 15, 1956 to November 19, 1959 - Senior Parole Officer. Appointed Senior Parole Officer on the basis of passing a competitive promotional examination. As Senior Parole Officer, supervised a staff of six Parole Officers. Was responsible for the organization, planning and operation of the Agency's Adolescent Program known as Concentrated Supervision and Surveillance (CSAS). This unit was designated to work with small case loads and perform intensive case work. Responsible for developing many resources in mental health, employment, housing and education.

From November 20, 1959 to May 23, 1966 - Supervising Parole Officer. Appointed as a result of placing Number One on a competitive promotional examination. Was responsible for the administration of the Adolescent Program in the Agency. Supervised a staff of two Senior Parole Officers, fourteen Parole Officers and clerical workers. This program was given favorable recognition in an article called "The Dedicated of New York" which appeared in the New York Times Magazine Section of Sunday, June 17, 1962, on page twelve.

In addition to duties as Supervisor of the Adolescent Program, assisted in the planning and organization of a Narcotics Demonstration Project which commenced on September 1, 1962. This was one of the first narcotics treatment programs in the City. In consideration of this endeavor, I was given an above average evaluation, and in 1960 was recommended by the Agency for the "One Hundred Year Association of New York" award.

During this period I initiated a program in the Reformatory at Rikers Island whereby small group meetings were conducted with every sentenced youth. These personal meetings alleviated pressures and tensions within the inmate population.

From May 23, 1966 to August 31, 1967 - Deputy Chief Parole Officer. This appointment was made as a result of placing second on a promotional examination for Chief Parole Officer.

As Deputy Chief Parole Officer in charge of the administration of all special projects in the Parole Commission, I regularly supervised a staff of 22 professional workers. Served as liaison between the Parole Commission and the Board of Education, Department of Correction, N.Y. State Department of Labor, Staten Island Mental Health Society in the operation of an experimental project. Assisted the Chief Parole Officer in the administration of the entire office which included approximately 55 professional workers. Served as Acting Chief Parole Officer for approximately two days per week during the absence of the Chief Parole Officer. Duties required full knowledge of those sections of the Correction Law, Penal Law and Code of Criminal Procedure which applied to the operation of the Parole Commission. Represented the Agency before the Mayor's Task Force on Correction, Temporary Commission for the Revision of the Penal Law and various legislative and judicial bodies in which the Agency's policy and programs were explained.

From September 1, 1967 to December 13, 1970 - Assistant Director of Labor Relations, Office of the Mayor, City of New York. Represented the City of New York in collective bargaining and negotiations with City employees for wages, working conditions and fringe benefits. Responsible for entering into contracts with labor groups involving enormous sums of money. Represented the City in mediation, arbitration and fact-finding. Responsible for working knowledge of all executive orders, laws and directives pertaining to labor negotiations in both the City and State of New York. Confer with agency heads and other governmental officials in Budget and Personnel in connection with negotiations.

From December 14, 1970 to January 23, 1972 - Deputy Commissioner of the Department of Correction, City of New York. Responsibilities entailed assisting the Commissioner in the administration of the entire department, which included some 14 detention and sentence institutions, housing misdemeanants and felons; involving the supervision of approximately 3500 uniform and civilian personnel. Served as Acting Commissioner in the absence of the Commissioner.

From January 24th, 1972 to Present - Commissioner, New York City Department of Correction. The powers and responsibilities include charge and management of all institutions of the city, including all hospital wards therein for the care and custody of felons, misdemeanants, all prisoners under arrest awaiting arraignment who require hospital care, including those requiring psychiatric observation or treatment and violators of ordinances or local laws and for the detention of witnesses who are unable to furnish security for their appearance in criminal proceedings, except such places for the detention of prisoners or persons charged with crime as are by law placed under the charge of some other agency. As Commissioner I have the sole power and authority concerning the care, custody and control of all court pens for the detention of prisoners while in the magistrates' courts of the city of New York, the courts of all counties both Supreme and Criminal, and all vehicles employed in the transportation of prisoners who have been sentenced, are awaiting trial or are held for any other cause. In addition, I have in my charge and management any other institution of the city placed under my jurisdiction by law. It is incumbent upon me to utilize and

exercise all authority, except as otherwise provided by law concerning the care and custody of felons, misdemeanants and violators of local laws held in the institutions under my charge; All authority in relation to the custody and transportation of persons held for any cause in criminal proceedings and all prisoners under arrest awaiting arraignment who require hospital care, including those requiring psychiatric observation or treatment, in any county within the city. As Commissioner, the Charter of the City of New York, in addition to vesting me with the power to carry out the above listed functions, also invests in me the responsibility to maintain and operate buildings and structures under my jurisdiction. As Commissioner I may construct such additions and repairs to buildings under my jurisdiction as can be accomplished by the use of the labor of persons under my care and custody and with materials in the possession of the department.

As Commissioner of the Department of Correction of the City of New York I have responsibility for operating one of the largest and most complex correctional systems in the United States, where the average daily census of detainees and sentence inmates have ranged from 7,000 to 15,000 in the past five years, with an average turnover of 70,000 inmates yearly. This is a dual system of seventy percent detainees and thirty percent sentenced inmates, which includes ten major institutions, four hospital prison wards, four community-based facilities, four detention pens, a transportation unit as well as an executive-operational-management complex. The present expense budget for the Fiscal Year 1974-75 is approximately 135 million dollars, plus a present capital budget and capital construction budget in the area of forty million dollars. In addition, there is approximately five million dollars in federal grants and ten million dollars in medical care services. Present staffing, both custodial and civilian, is approximately 4,500 people.

A major contribution to the complexity of the operation under my supervision and direction is the fact that the population is more diverse than is found in most other types of social institutions. Contrary to most jail systems, the greater majority of detained inmates are Class A, B, and C felonies, the radical, the political prisoner and in many cases the mentally aberrant individual, constituting a high suicide risk and acting-out factor. The system is further complicated by the fact that I must maintain management over a population that has no desire to be in their particular situation. Because of the divergent population and its general opposition to the necessary services performed, the New York City Department of Correction has been considered one of the most difficult systems to administer.

As the department is monitored by at least twelve different city, state and federal agencies, and there is considerable interest by the news media in daily events and continuous class actions brought by inmates, there is a constant and ongoing exchange between the department and the Eastern and Southern Districts of the Federal Court, constituting a considerable investment and involvement of time, effort and legal expertise.

Consistent with my charter responsibilities as Commissioner, relative to the care of inmates, the department has implemented many rehabilitative as well as care service policies and programs, and is presently designing numerous other rehabilitative programs to establish areas and precedent in the fields of education, art, self-help and improvement for detainees as well as sentenced inmates.

February 1973 - Adjunct Associate Professor - John Jay College, City of New York; Professor in graduate division - course in Correctional Administration.

From September 1950 to January 1967 (part-time)
Teacher of Health Education, NYC Board of Education - Division of Community Education.

Taught physical education in evening community centers to adolescents and young adults. Organized weight-lifting teams and sponsored AAU sanctioned weight-lifting events. Counseled and gave guidance to delinquent youths. Organized and operated the only night softball league for youths and adults in the South Queens area. Assisted in organizing a Youth Employment Agency and referred youths on the verge of delinquency, for employment. Had deep involvement with the community on many social and legal problems.

PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

1. Vice-president 1958-1962; Treasurer 1962-1967 - Probation and Parole Officers Association of Greater New York. This association represents the largest organization (approximately 600) of Probation and Parole Officers in this country. In these capacities I served as negotiator in collective bargaining in 1960, 1962, 1963 and 1966. Represented the Association before the Legislature in Albany, Board of Estimate, City Council, Mayor Lindsay's Task Force on Corrections, Temporary Commission for the Revision of the Penal Law. Also represented the Association at conferences conducted by the National Conference on Crime and Delinquency and various others.

2. Treasurer - Morehouse College Alumni Club of New York.
3. Member - National Council of Crime and Delinquency.
4. Member - Counseliers - an organization of Probation and Parole Officers and other correctional personnel.
5. Middle Atlantic States Conference on Correction.
6. Delegate - White House Conference on Narcotics and Drug Abuse - September, 1962.
7. In 1962, was considered by the Kennedy Administration for the position as Member of the United States Board of Parole.
8. Member - American Correctional Association.
9. Member - St. John's University Criminal Justice Advisory Board.
10. Member - National Urban League's Advisory Committee to the Law and Consumer Affairs Division.
11. Member - New York City Criminal Justice Coordinating Council.
12. Member - New York State Crime Control Planning Board.
13. Board of Directors - Addiction Research Treatment Center.

COMMUNITY AND PROFESSIONAL INVOLVEMENT

A regular speaker and panelist at colleges, universities, work shops and institutes; seminars, churches synagogues and civic organizations on subjects relating to narcotics and juvenile delinquency, corrections, prisons and Soviet Jewry.

I have appeared on numerous radio and T.V. programs since my appointment in January, 1972. Highlights of appearances are: Eye Witness News -ABC-TV, News Makers - CBS TV; New York Report -(CBS-Radio), Lets Find Out (CBS-Radio); Martha Deane Show (WOR-Radio) Black News - (Metro-Media-TV) Positively Black - (NBC-TV).

HIGHLIGHTS OF APPEARANCES AND TRAVELS

- A. Panel Speaker at 3rd Annual Institute on Criminal Justice and Corrections, NYC,
(Sponsored by John Jay College, 1972)

- B. Luncheon Speaker at the 4th Annual Institute on Criminal Justice and Corrections, NYC (Sponsored by John Jay College, 1973)
- C. Founder's Day Keynote Speaker - Spellman College, Atlanta, Ga. (1972)
- D. Speaker - National Conference on Methadone, San Francisco, California (1972)
- E. Appeared as an expert witness before the House of Judiciary Sub-Committee on National Penitentiaries, Washington, D.C. (1972)
- F. Expert Witness - U.S. District Court, Washington, D.C., regarding First Amendment Violation of Prisoners Rights in the U.S. Prison System (Saxbe vs. Washington Post, 1972)
- G. Panelist - National Urban League Conference, St. Louis, Missouri, July, 1972.
- H. Panelist - NAACP - Legal Defense Fund, NYC. (May, 1972)
- I. Speaker - 102nd American Correctional Association Congress, Pittsburgh, Pa.
- J. Panelist - Association of the Bar, NYC.
- K. Key Note Speaker - Seton Hall University - New Jersey Solidarity Day Rally - Metropolitan New Jersey on Soviet Jewry. (June 1976)
- L. Fall 1973 - Attended Ford Foundation Correctional Leaders Workshop - Frankfurt, Germany.
- M. Fall 1974 - Two week tour of Soviet Union in behalf of Soviet Jewry.
- N. Spring 1976 - Guest of Federal Republic of Germany for three weeks - Conducted study of German Prison System.

COMMUNITY RECOGNITION

1962 - Subject of article in the New York Times Magazine Section, Sunday, June 17, 1962, entitled "The Dedicated of New York".

1963 - Testimonial by Staff of NYC Parole Commission on recognition of services rendered to the Parole Commission and for efforts to improve the pay and working conditions of staff.

1964 - Recipient of Annual Achievement Award - Negro Federation of Civil Service Workers.

1967 - Testimonial at the Sheraton Inn, New York City - given by friends and fellow workers from the Parole Commission, Probation and Parole Officers Association, South Jamaica Civic Group, Morehouse College Alumni Association for services rendered to the Youth in the community and on parole.

1972 - Testimonial for services Rendered in the Field of Criminal Justice - New York Hilton-Multi-Group Sponsorship.

1972 - Achievement Award - Harlem YMCA.

1972 - Community Service Award - St. Albans Presbyterian Church .

1972 - Community Service Award - South Jamaica Community.

1973 - Service Award - Alpha Wives.

1975 - Service and Leadership Award - Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity.

1975 - Commissioner of the Year Award - OMEGA PSI PHI Fraternity.

1976 - Hispanic Society Award

POLITICAL AFFILIATION

Member - United Democrats, Inc., Regular Democratic Organization. 117-02 New York Boulevard
Jamaica, New York 11434

Presented with various awards for appearances before community organizations.

Robert Vincent

Robert Vincent

White male, 34

Vice Chancellor, Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education

Comments:

Congressman Glenn English (D. Okla.) Would recommend him highly. Is intelligent, dedicated and hard-working.

Dr. E. T. Dunlap, Chancellor, Oklahoma City: He has done fine work at Oklahoma State in conducting seminars, acting as Human Rights Officer for the Oklahoma State System of Higher Education. He is well liked and respected by his colleagues.

15453 HEC
STH NIE
ROBERT D. VINCENT

EDUCATION

1948-1960: Attended public schools and military dependent schools in eighteen different locations including one foreign country (Japan). Graduated from Stillwater High School, Stillwater, Oklahoma.

1960-1963: Attended Oklahoma State University

1964: B.A., Philosophy of Science, University of Oklahoma

1968: M.S., Psychology, University of Oklahoma

1970: Ph.D., Social Psychology, University of Oklahoma--Institute of Group Relations

POSITIONS

Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
Vice-Chancellor

Area: Federal Relations and Governmental Affairs.

As one of the three Vice-Chancellors reporting to the Chancellor, described by law as the Chief Executive Officer of the Oklahoma State System of Higher Education (consisting of 27 public colleges and universities), my authority and responsibility derive directly from his assignments. The Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education comprise a constitutional board vested with complete authority over programs, standards of education, and budgets of each of the state's higher education institutions, and in addition to authority for planning and coordination of the entire system. This has included such general routine as the review of educational publications, policy papers, legislation, special problems, and public inquiries for briefing sessions; the preparation of correspondence for the Chancellor's signature; screening public inquiry to the Chancellor's office and handling directly matters referred by both the legislative and administrative branches of state government including preparation of articles, correspondence and general policy positions for both the Governor and legislative leadership; acting in a direct capacity as federal legislative and administrative liaison with H.E.W., N.S.F., and other agencies as well as congressional staffers; representing both the State Regents and the Governor's office with the Education Commission of the States; staffing the Oklahoma Education Council; and serving as a member of the State Manpower Planning Council, as well as the Oklahoma State Health Planning Advisory Council.

A consequence of these assignments is the general responsibility for developing State Regents public policy documents in reaction to the Federal to State, State to State, and State to Institution funding

mix in both categorical (\$1202 Commission, SSIG) and demonstration (Special Health Careers, CETA) grant areas. This responsibility extends from proposal to implementation of the projects involved. After the first year of operation the activity is normally spun off to one of the other functional arms of the office.

In addition to the above basic responsibilities for general education issues, I have been given direct staff administrative authority as Human Rights Officer for the Oklahoma State System of Higher Education, including the processing of complaints, development of affirmative action plans, response to law-suits, and negotiations with the H.E.W. Office for Civil Rights.

Also, I supervise the State Government Student Internship Program which is operated for both under-graduate and graduate Public Administration credit by the State Regents. Additionally, the State Regents conduct regular training seminars and public issue forums for various public sector groups such as governing boards, institutional presidents and officers, and legislative committees for which I have direct administrative responsibility. Finally, the conduct of research and negotiations relating to revenue bond defaults falls under my purview.

Reference: Dr. E. T. Dunlap
Chancellor
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Antec, Inc.
President

This position carried with it the complete authority to act on behalf of the corporation in all areas under the supervision of the board of directors.

Of particular interest during this period was my supervision of a public policy evaluation under Federal Contract #1316 5232 appraising the effectiveness of Federal regionalization and utilization of a state government agency as the primary implementing agent of Federal programs under the aegis of the Office of Economic Opportunity.

The organization was developed to provide research and data processing services to a national market. Development of microfiche information systems was emphasized in the data processing division. At a projected gross of over \$250,000 for the 1972 fiscal year, the initially profit-bearing research area was overshadowed by the growth of the data processing/microfiche area. Clients included Hertz Corporation, Kerr-McGee, General Electric Credit, Honeywell, Information Systems, various banks, and others. With only fourteen employees, we attempted to make the corporation a model in terms of participation in management, and it was my special interest to have responsibility in all areas (personnel, operations, and marketing) supervising those who were directly responsible (Operations Manager, Marketing Vice President, and Accountant). This job helped me crystallize theoretical concepts

into management style. In addition to the above, I had direct supervision over the Research Division including design, analysis and proposal preparation.

My general administrative duties included contract negotiations, market projection, salary negotiations, employee tenure, finance and organizational development. Because of a desire for public service in education, I resigned to join the State Regents' staff.

Action-Analysis President

During 1969, this firm was organized to deliver technological services to political candidates. The principals interviewed me with the idea that I would serve as chief administrator. Much of the rationale for this operation centered around the desire to understand the impact of the political milieu on research and development. The firm had clients in New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Georgia, California, Ohio, and Oklahoma. These included candidates for U. S. Senate (1), Governor (2), and U. S. Congress (5). Services delivered included strategic planning, media creation and purchase, demographis studies, sample surveys, speech writing, and management. As the firm was not formed to exploit these relationships, at the end of the campaign year we liquidated in a solvent condition and reflected on our experience.

Battelle Memorial Institute Group Leader

For a period of one year, first in Columbus, Ohio, then in Seattle, Washington, I set up various interdisciplinary research operations utilizing an architect, a civil engineer, two economists and two sociologists. Areas of public policy research successfully contracted for included: school decentralization, public program evaluation, demographic study, minority enterprise and public policy development. It was during my tenure at Battelle that the effect of political policy on directions taken in scientific and educational development became clear. Determined to understand the vagaries of politics, I left to help form Action-Analysis.

SKILL AREAS

The following list contains specific areas of skill gained from experience involved in the performance of the aforementioned positions:

Public Policy: legal research, drafting, achieving consensus, public presentation and implementation.

Fiscal Management: cash flow control, financial statements, operational costing, audit, overhead calculations, functional and academic program budgeting.

Personnel Management: supervision, recruitment, termination, career development, time allocation, task assignment, salary negotiation, academic salary study.

Personnel Structure/Organizational Design: job descriptions, structure definition, form design, personnel policies and benefits, performance monitoring.

Legislative Liaison: bill preparation, analysis, testimony, background studies, personal contact.

Operations Research: development of through-put or process models, design characterization, cost/benefit analysis, process and outcome evaluation design.

Research Design: sample surveys, statistical analysis, longitudinal studies, demographic source material, multivariate analysis and modeling, academic program planning.

Data Processing Management: user CDC 6600 and IBM 360-40, 50 series, Fortran programming, lease negotiations, hardware design, systems costing, systems management Data graphix 4360, supervision of systems, programming and operator personnel.

Research Team Management: aside from the normal experiences of personnel supervision, the additional challenge of dealing with bright, creative, often eccentric, people to meet deadlines with acceptable research products.

Public Relations: speeches, copywriting, media design (film & paper), news conferences (TV, radio, news), media buying, editing, production.

Federal Contract Market: proposal preparation, survey and projection of federal market, negotiation of contracts, technical review.

Commercial Marketing: estimation of market potential, contract negotiation, direct sales, biannual market plans, financing.

Fund Raising: methodology, private solicitation, foundation support, tax implications, contribution lists, automated technique, social events

Academic Programming: content development, scheduling, manpower requirements, costing, teaching technique, substantive philosophical and practical expertise, labor market relevance, accreditation.

REPORTS AND PUBLICATIONS

- "An Evaluation of the Oklahoma Plan" Washington, D.C.: U.S. Office of Economic Opportunity, June 1, 1972.
- "E.C.C.O. Means Business: An Evaluation of Economic Development" Washington, D.C.: U.S. Office of Economic Opportunity, June 1, 1969.
- "Denver-Montview: An Urban Neighborhood Profile" Denver, Colorado: Montview Presbyterian Church, September 1, 1970.
- "Detroit Model Cities Census Update" Detroit, Michigan: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, November 1, 1971.*
- "Donor Behavior in a Community Blood Bank" Columbus, Ohio: Battelle Memorial Institute, August 1, 1969.
- "A Study of Housing Construction in Ohio Appalachia" Columbus, Ohio: Ohio Department of Urban Affairs, June 30, 1969.
- "Oklahoma State Plan for Civil Rights Compliance" Oklahoma City, Oklahoma: Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education, February 25, 1974.
- "Summer Employment: Palliative or Irritant to Poor Youth" Columbus, Ohio: Battelle Memorial Institute, May 15, 1969.
- "A Plan for Comprehensive Drug Abuse Treatment" Oklahoma City, Oklahoma: State Office of Equal Opportunity, January, 1973.

POETRY

Rogue Synthesizer, a volume of moods Oklahoma City, Oklahoma: Contemporary Arts Foundation, December, 1976

(see attachment)

*Several census studies of a similar nature have been prepared under my authorship.

ACADEMIC APPOINTMENTS

National Institute of Mental Health Fellowship, 1965-1966.

Research Assistant, University of Oklahoma, 1967-1968.

Lecturer, Department of Human Ecology, University of Oklahoma, 1973.
Research Design, Sampling, Multi-Variate Analysis, Attitude and
Attitude Change.

Visiting Lecturer, Department of Psychology, Oklahoma City University,
1974. General Social Psychology.

COLLOQUIUM ACTIVITIES

Conferee - American Assembly, Columbia University

Guest Lecturer - School of Environmental Design, University of
California at Berkeley.

PERSONAL

Age: 34 (11-15-42), Ht. 5'10", Wt. 160 lbs. Married, wife Jo,
three children, Joe 11, Sean 11, and Rebekah 8.

Leisure activity: skiing, reading, and writing poetry.

SCHOLASTIC HONORS

Dean's Honor List, Arts and Sciences Honors Seminar, Alumni Scholar
and College Bowl Alternate.

SCHOLASTIC ACTIVITIES

Debate Team; Intramural Wrestling, Football; Inter-Fraternity Council
Freshman President; Arts and Sciences Council; Student Senate Vice-
President; Graduate Student Body President; Student House of Represen-
tatives Chairman; Student Lobby for Higher Education, State Directors;
Students for Higher Education, Inc., Chairman, Board of Directors;
and Sigma Chi Social Fraternity - Chairman, Steering Committee.

Address:

Oklahoma State Regents
500 Education Building
State Capitol
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105

Audrey Rojas Kaslow

Audrey Rojas Kaslow

Hispanic woman
50

Presently Director of Los Angeles County Probation Office

Comments:

Dr. Armando Rodrigues, President, East Los Angeles College:
Have known her for approximately 25 years; she is very capable and hardworking. She is held in the highest regard in the probation and social welfare field. Has sound judgment and objectivity; in addition to good administrative ability.

Judge Leo Sanchez, Judge of L.A. Superior Court:
I met her about 15 years ago when I was Municipal Court Judge and she was involved in community organizations and the probation department. She has an excellent reputation and I would recommend her highly. She is doing an excellent job as probation office director.

Dan Luevano, Executive Director, Western Center on Law & Poverty:
She served with me on California Judicial Council. She is very conscientious, thorough and energetic. Was very sensitive to the very diverse positions represented on the Council. She has worked very effectively within the County Probation Department.

RESUME

AUDREY ROJAS KASLOW

Education:

B.A.	UCLA	
M.A.	UCLA	(Psychology 1951)
MSW	USC	1961-2

Professional:

Director II, Los Angeles County Probation Office

Supervise 130 staff with administrative and field responsibilities for Department.

Area Manager of field office including juvenile and adult probation.

Probation Officer for 18 years.

Board Memberships:

California State Judicial Council on Problems of Non-English Speaking.

California State Social Welfare Board

Greater Los Angeles Urban Coalition

Consultant, Department of the Labor

SUMMARY

The purpose of the Parole Commission is to grant, modify, or revoke paroles of all U.S. prisoners. It has the sole authority and discretion to do so. It is also responsible for the supervision of the paroled and released offenders until the expiration of their terms. While Judge Bell hopes to recommend in the future some reforms in the parole system, it is important that the Board be able to function now as it has a large backlog of cases with which it must deal.

I recommend you approve these appointments.

McCall ✓

Malcolm ✓

Vincent ✓

Kaslow ✓

JC

Give me other names: _____

Other: _____

**Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes**

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 20, 1977

Midge Costanza
Jody Powell
Hugh Carter

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox. It is
forwarded to you for your
information.

Rick Hutcheson

RE: WEEKLY MAIL REPORT

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

	FOR STAFFING
	FOR INFORMATION
X	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND

ACTION	FYI	
		MONDALE
	X	COSTANZA
		EIZENSTAT
		JORDAN
		LIPSHUTZ
		MOORE
	X	POWELL
		WATSON
		LANCE
		SCHULTZE

	ENROLLED BILL
	AGENCY REPORT
	CAB DECISION
	EXECUTIVE ORDER
	Comments due to Carp/Huron within 48 hours; due to Staff Secretary next day

	ARAGON
	BOURNE
	BRZEZINSKI
	BUTLER
	CARP
	H. CARTER
	CLOUGH
	FALLOWS
	FIRST LADY
	HARDEN
	HUTCHESON
	JAGODA
	KING

	KRAFT
	LINDER
	MITCHELL
	MOE
	PETERSON
	PETTIGREW
	POSTON
	PRESS
	SCHLESINGER
	SCHNEIDERS
	STRAUSS
	VOORDE
	WARREN

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Week Ending 7/15/77

Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

HUGH CARTER *HC*

SUBJECT:

Weekly Mail Report (Per Your Request)

Below are statistics on Presidential and First Family:

<u>INCOMING</u>	<u>WEEK ENDING 7/8</u>	<u>WEEK ENDING 7/15</u>
Presidential	35,200	29,100
First Lady	1,550	1,800
Amy	600	550
<u>Other First Family</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>
TOTAL	37,450	31,550
 <u>BACKLOG</u>		
Presidential	13,040	6,770
First Lady	700	1,220
Amy	50	600
<u>Other</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>50</u>
TOTAL	13,840	8,640

DISTRIBUTION OF PRESIDENTIAL MAIL ANALYZED

Agency Referrals	61%	57%
WH Correspondence	20%	20%
Direct File	11%	13%
White House Staff	6%	7%
<u>Other</u>	<u>2%</u>	<u>3%</u>
TOTAL	100%	100%

NOT INCLUDED ABOVE

Form Letters and Post Cards	22,689	15,369
Mail Addressed to WH Staff	15,044	15,763

cc: Senior Staff

MAJOR ISSUES IN
CURRENT PRESIDENTIAL ADULT MAIL
Week Ending 7/15/77

ISSUES	PRO	CON	COMMENT ONLY	NUMBERS OF LETTERS IN SAMPLES
Support for Pres.'s Decision re: B-1 Bomber	82%	18%	0	4,616
Pres.'s Position re: Israel Returning Land Won in "67 War	10%	90%	0	1,986
Support for Neutron Bomb (1)	5%	95%	0	1,314
Support for Alton, Illinois Lock and Dam Projects (2)	29%	63%	8%	370
Support for Minimum Wage Bill (HR. 3744) (3)	47%	53%	0	135
Pres.'s Position re: Federal Funds for Abortion (Press Conference 7/12/77) (4)	28%	68%	4%	56
Support for Transfer of Head Start to Office of Education (5)	0	100%	0	53
TOTAL IN SAMPLE				8,530

- (1) NEUTRON BOMB: Many of the same letters which support the B-1 bomber decision also oppose the neutron bomb. Many letters refer to the President's Inaugural Address and campaign statements.
- (2) ALTON, ILLINOIS LOCKS AND DAM PROJECT: "Con" mail (63%) is almost all from railroad employees who fear losing their jobs.
- (3) MINIMUM WAGE BILL: "Con" mail (53%) is mostly from businessmen who say an increase would jeopardize the employment of young people. General public mail is almost all supportive of bill.
- (4) ABORTION: "Con" mail (68%) complains that the President supports discrimination against minority and poor women, reacting to the statement: "But I don't beleive that the Federal Government should take action to try to make these opportunities exactly equal. . ."
- (5) HEAD START: Mail is primarily from an organized write-in campaign from New York City.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 20, 1977

Stu Eizenstat

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox. It is
forwarded to you for appropriate
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

RE: EOP REORGANIZATION

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

	FOR STAFFING
	FOR INFORMATION
X	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND

ACTION
FYI

	MONDALE
	COSTANZA
X	EIZENSTAT
	JORDAN
	LIPSHUTZ
	MOORE
	POWELL
	WATSON
	LANCE
	SCHULTZE

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	JAGODA
	KING

	KRAFT
	LINDER
	MITCHELL
	MOE
	PETERSON
	PETTIGREW
	POSTON
	PRESS
	SCHLESINGER
	SCHNEIDERS
	STRAUSS
	VOORDE
	WARREN

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 19, 1977

*Stu - all
of this either
has been or will
be done
J*

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: STU EIZENSTAT *Stu*
SUBJECT: EOP Reorganization

It was clear from the start of the EOP Reorganization Project that analyzing OMB and the White House staff, the goal of recommending significant changes and staff cuts, would be an especially difficult task. Making an honest appraisal of one's employer (OMB) or a President's senior advisers is clearly a more difficult task than making a similar appraisal of a Cabinet Department or Agency.

The past few months have shown, though, that this difficult task could be performed properly -- the recommendations which you substantially approved will ensure a more efficient and productive EOP.

I am convinced that the success of the EOP Project was, to a large extent, the result of the tireless leadership of A.D. Frazier. I hope you will have an opportunity in the near future to thank him personally for the work he has done. I would also recommend that you ask A.D. to stay with the EOP Project until its final implementation, which will probably take several months. His guidance in the implementation of many of the management reforms would be invaluable.

I also hope that, when the EOP reforms have been implemented, a suitable position in the Administration might be offered to A.D. He would be a real asset to the Administration.

**Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes**

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 20, 1977

Hamilton Jordan

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox. It is
forwarded to you for appropriate
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

RE: FPC APPOINTMENTS

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

handcarry to HS's office

<input type="checkbox"/>	FOR STAFFING
<input type="checkbox"/>	FOR INFORMATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
<input type="checkbox"/>	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
<input type="checkbox"/>	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND

ACTION
FYI

<input type="checkbox"/>	MONDALE
<input type="checkbox"/>	COSTANZA
<input type="checkbox"/>	EIZENSTAT
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	JORDAN
<input type="checkbox"/>	LIPSHUTZ
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<input type="checkbox"/>	POWELL
<input type="checkbox"/>	WATSON
<input type="checkbox"/>	LANCE
<input type="checkbox"/>	SCHULTZE

<input type="checkbox"/>	ENROLLED BILL
<input type="checkbox"/>	AGENCY REPORT
<input type="checkbox"/>	CAB DECISION
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<input type="checkbox"/>	BRZEZINSKI
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<input type="checkbox"/>	CARP
<input type="checkbox"/>	H. CARTER
<input type="checkbox"/>	CLOUGH
<input type="checkbox"/>	FALLOWS
<input type="checkbox"/>	FIRST LADY
<input type="checkbox"/>	HARDEN
<input type="checkbox"/>	HUTCHESON
<input type="checkbox"/>	JAGODA
<input type="checkbox"/>	KING

<input type="checkbox"/>	KRAFT
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<input type="checkbox"/>	PETTIGREW
<input type="checkbox"/>	POSTON
<input type="checkbox"/>	PRESS
<input type="checkbox"/>	SCHLESINGER
<input type="checkbox"/>	SCHNEIDERS
<input type="checkbox"/>	STRAUSS
<input type="checkbox"/>	VOORDE
<input type="checkbox"/>	WARREN

~~THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN~~

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 18, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: HAMILTON JORDAN *HJ*

SUBJECT: FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION APPOINTMENTS

*Hain - Is
Sheldon ok?
Consumers?
J*

As you are aware, when the new Department of Energy legislation is adopted, the Federal Power Commission will be abolished and most of its functions and authority transferred to a new regulatory board. The board will have either three or five members, the number to be determined by the Congress.

We have a problem in that there is a period of almost two months between the time the energy legislation is passed and the new department comes into effect. With the knowledge that the new board is going to be created, housed at the Department of Energy, and that they will not be appointed, one half of the present members of the Federal Power Commission have resigned. The result has been an FPC which will soon not have a quorum to function in the intervening period. The recent New York City blackout shows how dangerous this situation could be.

Jim Schlesinger is recommending that we go ahead now with appointments to the FPC so that individuals will be in place when the new legislation takes effect and can be transferred to the regulatory board without delay. The functions of the board will be essential to the effective operation of the Department of Energy.

We have solicited comments on the candidates recommended and find them qualified for appointment to the Federal Power Commission now, and eventual transfer to the new regulatory board.

The recommendation of Jim Schlesinger is that we retain Don Smith on FPC and appoint Charles B. Curtis, and Georgiana H. Sheldon. Biographical material and comments are attached.

**Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes**

Sheldon

Georgiana Sheldon

Comments:

Bert Lance: Georgiana Sheldon is an outstanding Republican woman who should be properly utilized by this Administration. I personally favored her being retained at the Civil Service Commission, but I am glad she is being considered for another position with the Administration and would recommend her most highly for the new Energy Regulatory Board.

Alan Campbell (Chairman, Civil Service Commission): Georgiana Sheldon did an outstanding job in the first months of the Carter Administration during a difficult period for the Commission. She is capable and highly respected by her colleagues. I would hate to see her experience and talents go unused in government service. I would recommend her for an appropriate position on a board or commission.

Jim Schlesinger: Miss Sheldon has had a distinguished career in both public and private sectors. She will be a valuable asset to the Administration serving as the Republican Member of the Commission.

Robert Hampton (former Chairman of the Civil Service Commission): Georgiana Sheldon is one of the most dedicated and efficient public servants with whom I have worked. She is an asset to any organization.

Elliot Cutler (OMB): Although she does not have a strong background in energy matters, she is good for a regulatory board or commission, and I think she would do well here.

GEORGIANA SHELTON
1200 North Nash Street
Arlington, Virginia 22209

703/243-0255 (Home)

SYNOPSIS

Twenty-five years of successful achievement in academic, business, and intergovernmental affairs, federal personnel management; legislative as well as executive competence.

EMPLOYMENT HISTORY

March 1976 to June 15, Acting Chairman and Vice Chairman
June 15, 1977 U. S. Civil Service Commission
Washington, D.C. 20415

Confirmed by the U. S. Senate on February 26 and sworn in as Vice Chairman on March 1, 1976.

As Vice Chairman of the Commission, second ranking policy official in the Federal Government in matters pertaining to the employment utilization, performance and rights of approximately 2.8 million Federal civilian employees.

Acting Chairman, February 1, 1977, to June 15, 1977. Line management authority for 7,000 employees of the Civil Service Commission. Appeared before House Appropriations Committee in defense of seven billion dollar budget.

1975 - 1976

Director, Office of Foreign Disaster Relief and Deputy Coordinator for International Disaster Assistance, Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. 20423

Formulated government policy for the evolving U. S. role in international disaster assistance, directed U. S. foreign emergency relief efforts and world-wide disaster preparedness. Relief efforts required coordination of U. S. Government response with major elements of the U. S. public and private foreign disaster relief community. Developed and implemented immediate and long-range plans for disaster preparedness and prevention, seeking the support and cooperation of the world's foreign disaster relief community.

1969 - 1975

Deputy Director
Defense Civil Preparedness Agency
The Pentagon, Washington, D.C. 20301

Responsible to the Director, DCPA, for overall policy formulation, direction, coordination, control and administration of nationwide defense civil preparedness programs. Liaison with Congress, Department of Defense, and other Federal/state agencies and private institutions. Responsible for advice and assistance to NATO and other nations for development and improvement of internal and international emergency preparedness programs. Principal advisor for internal management of DCPA with direct responsibility for personnel management programs, public information and education programs. Served as Co-Chairperson, DoD Committee for the International Women's Year Program (world-wide DoD program). Served as Acting Director in Director's absence. Position required ability to: effectively manage a complex and geographically dispersed agency; meet and deal with various levels and types of officials within and outside of government; analyze complex problems, and make sound, difficult decisions; and communicate effectively with individuals, small and large groups.

1969

Special Recruiter
The Peace Corps
Washington, D.C.

Temporary assignment -- Talent search for the Agency.

1963 - 1969

Executive Secretary and Personal Assistant
Honorable Rogers C. B. Morton, M. C.
U. S. House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

Served as executive and personal assistant to Member of Congress (MC). Responsible for schedule and time management (personal and professional invitations, speeches and engagements); supervise Congressional mail and personal correspondence; design brochures for campaign. Responsible for constituent relations as they directly affected MC; field work in community as necessity arose; media contacts in Washington, D.C. and his district. Required full knowledge of and participation in work of MC and ability to deal with all levels and types of individuals as well as special interest groups.

1961 - 1962

Executive Secretary
Foundation for Specialized Group Housing
Washington, D.C.

Organization primarily for housing for the elderly. Position involved research, public relations, knowledge and application of Federal Housing Act as it related to housing for the elderly; as well as management of the office. Wrote and edited presentations for clients for the Federal Government.

1961

Vice President
Sorin-Hall, Inc.
1725 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Responsible for securing public relations and advertising accounts for newly established agency. Account executive.

1956 - 1961

Assistant to Special Assistant to Chairman
Republican National Committee
Washington, D.C. 20006

Duties primarily administrative; complete authority in absence of the Assistant in political matters and community relations affecting the twelve Southern States; liaison with governmental agencies and offices on the Hill; interviewed all job applicants and party officials. Traveled extensively. Handled press and public relations for Republican Chairman in Virginia.

1954 - 1956

Registrar and Director of Admissions
Stetson University College of Law
St. Petersburg, Florida

Supervision of all applications for admission, records on all students in residence, general administration of the curriculum and academic problems in instructional area. Liaison between University and press, radio and television.

1953 - 1954

Personnel Director
Boca Raton Hotel and Club
Boca Raton, Florida

Responsible for personnel relations and personnel policy for seven hundred employees; in addition, part of the time was spent in convention sales for all Schine Hotels; planned events for conventions.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Education Avon High School, Avon, New York
Keuka College, Keuka Park, New York - B.A. 1945
Cornell University - M.S. 1949
Federal Executive Institute, Charlottesville,
Virginia - 1972

Recognitions Fellowship to Cornell University
Alumni Award for Professionalism, Keuka College
Consultant, Personnel Publications, The Brookings
Institution
Who's Who in America
Who's Who in Government
Who's Who of American Women
Department of Defense Distinguished Civilian Service
Medal by Secretary Laird - 1973
Bronze Palm added to the Department of Defense
Distinguished Civilian Service Medal by
Secretary Schlesinger - 1976

Boards and Committees Board of Trustees, Keuka College
Board of Trustees, Federal Woman's Award, Inc.
Representative on Employee-Management Relations
Commission of the Foreign Service Board
Member, President's Commission on Personnel
Interchange
Member, Federal Committee on Ecology
Co-Chairperson, Department of Defense International
Women's Year Committee - 1975

Memberships Professional:
International Personnel Management Association
Executive Women in Government

Personal:
The Capitol Hill Club

Personal Data Excellent Health
Single, free to travel

References Hon. Melvin R. Laird Hon. I. Lee Potter
Vice President Chairman of the Board
Readers Digest Jelleff's
5703 Kirkwood Drive 3120 North Wakefield Street
Washington, D.C. 20016 Arlington, VA 22207

Hon. Hadlai Hull Hon. John E. Davis
(Former Assistant Secretary (Former Governor of North
of the Army for Financial Dakota)
Management) 404 Apollo Avenue
5001 Rockwood Parkway, N.W. Bismarck, North Dakota 58501
Washington, D.C. 20016

Curtis

CHARLES B. CURTIS

Comments:

Peter Shipman, Executive Director, Securities and Exchange Commission: Curtis served as an attorney advisor to the SEC and was one of the most effective advisors the SEC has had. He was always well prepared with his facts and impartial in his judgments. I would recommend him highly for service on any regulatory board or commission.

Esther Peterson,: I knew Curtis from his days as Counsel to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the House of Representatives. He had a great deal to do with the Consumer Product Safety Act and other consumer protection legislation. I admire his work and believe he would be an effective member of the Energy Regulatory Board. He has the background and capability to do a very good job.

Jim Schlesinger: Curtis has had a distinguished career serving as Chief Counsel to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the House of Representatives, as attorney advisor to the Securities and Exchange Commission and as a staff attorney at the Department of Treasury. He has performed all duties with dedication and energy. I am sure he will be a valuable addition to the Administration as a Commissioner of the FPC and will help us immeasurably as we confront the energy problems facing the country in the months and years ahead.

Doug Costel: Administrator, EPA: He is a very solid guy. Would have no hesitation about recommending him for the Federal Power Commission. Has a great deal of respect on the Hill.

Charles Warren, Chairman CEA: I do not know him personally, although I have heard he is well respected and capable. I would support Doug Costel's recommendation.

Elliot Cutler, OMB: I have no hesitation in supporting him for this position.

PERSONAL RESUME

Charles Brent Curtis

PERSONAL INFORMATION

Born: April 27, 1940

Married: Rochelle E. Bates; one child, Brent Arthur

Address: Van Ness, Curtis, Feldman & Sutcliffe
1220 19th Street, N.W.
Suite 500
Washington, D.C. 20036

9500 Ewing Drive
Bethesda, Maryland 20034

Telephone: 202/331-9400 (office)
301/530-5563 (home)

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

January 1977 to present:

Van Ness, Curtis, Feldman & Sutcliffe

November 1976 to January 1977:

Carter-Mondale Transition Team--Federal
Energy Administration Liaison Officer

June 1971 to November 1976:

Counsel, Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce
U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

General responsibilities with respect to matters
committed to the Committee's jurisdiction with
special emphasis on energy and securities regulation.
Principal staff responsibility in the House of Rep-
resentatives for a number of recent laws including:

Consumer Product Safety Act
Motor Vehicle Insurance and Cost Savings Act
Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act of 1973
Energy Supply and Environmental Coordination Act
of 1974
Securities Acts Amendments of 1975
Energy Policy and Conservation Act of 1975
Energy Conservation and Production Act of 1976.

May 1967 to June 1971:

Securities and Exchange Commission
Special Counsel, Division of Trading and Markets;
Chief, Branch of Regulation and Inspections; and
Attorney-Advisor (Finance)

As Attorney-Advisor (Finance) responsible for giving legal advice to regional offices, rendering interpretations of provisions of the securities laws and of the rules and regulations of the Commission. Primarily involved in regulation of the national securities exchanges, the National Association of Securities Dealers and broker-dealer participants in the securities markets.

As Chief of the Branch of Regulation and Inspections, supervised the work of ten attorney-advisors and three securities analysts as well as supporting personnel.

As Special Counsel, worked directly with the Commission and the Director of the Division. Duties required the preparation of memoranda on various subjects to serve as a basis for Commission policy decisions. Supervised task forces assigned to draw implementing regulations for Commission decisions under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

June 1965 to May 1967

Staff Attorney (later Supervising Staff Attorney)
Comptroller of the Currency, Treasury Department

Answered written and oral inquiries respecting interpretations of Comptroller's regulations and provisions of Federal banking laws. Drafted regulations and administrative opinions of the Comptroller and assisted in the preparation of appellate briefs and motions in cases involving appeals from rulings of the Comptroller in bank merger and branch bank cases. Supervisory responsibilities for the work of seven other attorneys.

EDUCATION

Legal: Boston University Law School, 1962-1965, LL.B., cum laude, Law Review, Member of Editorial Board, P. Dennison Smith, Jr., and Joseph L. Rome scholarship awards. Graduated among top ten in class of 178.

Under-graduate: University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Massachusetts, 1958-1962, A.B., B.S. Elected to Senior Men's Honor Society. Permanent Class Vice President.

ADMITTED TO PRACTICE

Commonwealth of Massachusetts - 1965
District of Columbia - 1976

Professional and business references furnished upon request.

May 17, 1977

Summary

SUMMARY

The Federal Power Commission is a 5 man regulatory agency. Its present Chairman, Richard Dunham has indicated he will resign very shortly. James Watt, a Republican, has resigned and there is presently one other vacancy. It is expected John Holloman will also resign as soon as possible because of attractive offers in the private sector. Don S. Smith, a Democrat whose terms expires in June of 1978 has indicated a willingness to serve out his term.

With the recess coming up, and the time-consuming process of security and conflicts investigations required, it is necessary to move quickly with these appointments if we are to have them confirmed and in place both for the operations of the Federal Power Commission and the new board when it comes into being.

I recommend you approve Schlesinger's suggested appointment of Curtis and Sheldon. By statute we are required to have a Republican on the FPC and will be required to have a Republican on the new Board. Georgiana Sheldon would fill this spot.

Agree ✓

Disagree _____

If agree: Proceed with:

Curtis ✓

Sheldon ✓

Give me other names _____

J.C.

2:45 PM

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEETING WITH ROY WILKINS UPON HIS RETIREMENT AS
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE NAACP

JULY 20, 1977

2:45 p.m. (10 minutes)

The Oval Office

FROM: BUNNY MITCHELL

I. PURPOSE:

To greet and acknowledge Roy Wilkins' personal contribution to human dignity and racial justice in America. Wilkins' retires as Executive Director of the NAACP July 31, 1977.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS, AND PRESS PLAN:

A. Background: For 46 years, Wilkins has worked with the NAACP. He has been in the forefront of civil rights causes in all arenas -- employment, education, housing, and political participation. He was born in St. Louis, which was also the site of this year's NAACP National Convention, and Wilkins' last meeting as Executive Director.

He is a graduate of the University of Minnesota, a former journalist, and a Medal of Freedom recipient (1969).

B. Participants: The President
Roy Wilkins
Amanda Wilkins (Mrs. Roy Wilkins)
Bunny Mitchell

C. Press Plan: Press coverage at the beginning of the meeting.

III. TALKING POINTS:

This is essentially a courtesy call to express your appreciation for his contributions to our Nation.

Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes

LETTER TO WILKINS

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 1, 1977

To Roy Wilkins

Even a President can speak only rarely with the voice of a whole nation. This is one of those times. I write to you today with the respect, the gratitude, and the love of all the people of the United States.

The work of freedom -- the work to which you have devoted your life -- remains unfinished. Perhaps it can never be finished, for freedom is not a temple that is completed when the last stone is in place, it is a living thing that each generation must create anew. But the struggle to which you have brought so much energy and steadfast courage has made a difference in the lives of every one of us. We all have a greater measure of liberty and self-respect because of the life that you have lived.

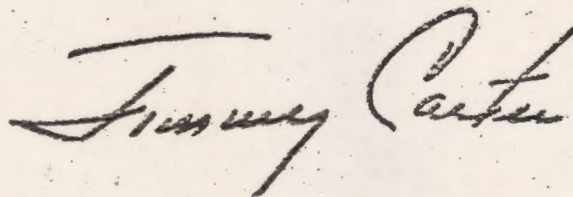
As a Southerner, I feel a special debt to you and to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Despite all that remains to be done, my region -- the region of your parents and mine -- has been transformed in the space of our lifetimes. I understand, as you have always understood, how the lives and spirits of both blacks and whites were blighted by the system of legalized and institutionalized segregation. Thanks in large part to you and the NAACP, that blight has been lifted from us.

Now you have reached that enviable stage in life when you hear nothing but praise. But I know you well enough to be certain that you will not much be affected by it, any more than you have ever been affected by condemnation or persecution.

Throughout your career at the center of the sometimes bitter struggles of the last half-century, you have remained true to a vision of a good and decent society of free men and women. Neither passion nor despair has ever swayed you from the path of conscience.

I know that your retirement from the day-to-day leadership of the NAACP does not mean that you have retired from the struggle to fulfill the promise of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. As I pay tribute to your past accomplishments, I look forward to your future counsel.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Jimmy Carter". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the word "Sincerely,".

7.12.77

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

To Rick Hutcheson

From Jim Fallows

JF

I see on the schedule that the Pres. is meeting Roy Wilkins tomorrow. I thought I should send you a letter we had prepared for Wilkins earlier this month. In case the President hadn't seen it when it went out we thought he might like to see it now. If he's already seen it, fine.
Thanks.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 20, 1977

Stu Eizenstat
Jack Watson

The attached was returned in the President's outbox and is forwarded to you for your information. The signed original has been forwarded to Bob Linder for appropriate handling.

Rick Hutcheson

RE: WRAP-UP OF THE BILATERAL
AIR NEGOTIATIONS

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Mr. President:

THREE SIGNATURES REQUESTED.

	FOR STAFFING
	FOR INFORMATION
✓	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND

Rick (wds)

ACTION	FYI	
		MONDALE
		COSTANZA
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	MITCHELL
	MOE
	PETERSON
	PETTIGREW
	POSTON
	PRESS
	SCHLESINGER
	SCHNEIDERS
	STRAUSS
	VOORDE
	WARREN

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 20, 1977

sh
J

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: STU EIZENSTAT *Sh*
SUBJECT: Wrap-up of the Bilateral
Air Negotiations

Alan Boyd and Brock Adams will go to Bermuda this week to put the finishing touches on, and to sign our new air agreement with Britain. While we had to make some concessions in these negotiations, the U.S. achieved an agreement that preserves our competitive principles.

Attached are two draft statements from you for the occasion. One is a letter congratulating the delegations, to be read by Adams at the signing ceremony. The second is a statement which would preface the actual printed copy of the final agreement. Both have been cleared by State and DOT and I recommend that you sign them.

When Ambassador Boyd returns he will be seeking to meet briefly with you to present the agreement, and to discuss other upcoming negotiations on international transportation issues. He has indicated that he prefers not to continue as the leader of our delegation, since he feels that the inter-agency tensions engendered by such negotiations would undermine his effectiveness as time goes on. While he would be a good candidate to continue in his job, and could probably be persuaded to stay if you wished, I agree with his analysis of the increasing difficulty of his position in the future.

Boyd feels that a high level official whom you trust and who can devote full time to negotiations should be in charge of future negotiations, in order to keep them out of the White House as much as possible, I agree and feel that you should meet with him to discuss this.

**Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes**



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

June 30, 1977

7/12

Not by us.
RHornats

Honorable Jimmy Carter
President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

Bill Johnston of the White House Staff, who reports to Stu Eizenstat, acted as White House liaison for the U. S. delegation in the U.S./U.K. Civil Air Negotiations. His performance was outstanding.

Bill provided me with information and advice when I needed it. He coordinated the flow of information to you. He demonstrated a very quick grasp of issues and interagency relationships. He wastes neither time nor words in dealing with a problem.

I would like to express my highest commendation for Bill Johnston's support and cooperation. You are fortunate to have a man as able as he working for you. May I suggest you keep an eye on him; he has a great potential.

Respectfully,

Alan Boyd
Alan S. Boyd
Ambassador

for Air Services Negotiations

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Gentlemen:

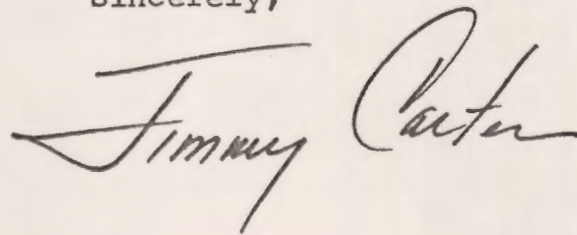
Congratulations to you and your associates for piloting through many hours of difficult discussions and for landing with a new agreement to govern the civil air services between our two great nations.

Both sides can well be proud of the agreement that you reached. It should prove an excellent instrument to chart the course of our future civil aviation relationships. Its quality, its fairness, its benefits to consumers and to airlines should make it last as long as the predecessor agreement, signed also in Bermuda more than 31 years ago.

The two delegations are to be commended for their technical expertise, consistent evidence of goodwill, and willingness to stick to the difficult task of reaching an agreement that is fair and equitable to both sides.

With personal best wishes,

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Jimmy Carter". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Jimmy" and the last name "Carter" clearly distinguishable.

Mr. Patrick Shovelton
Deputy Secretary of Trade
Ministry of Trade
London

The Honorable Alan S. Boyd
Care of Department of State
Room 5830
Washington, D.C. 20520

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

7

Gentlemen:

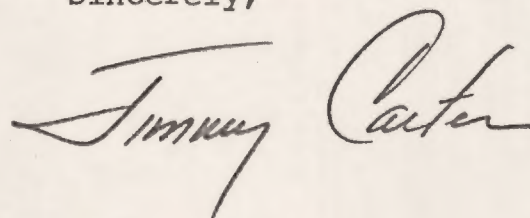
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The two delegations are to be commended for their technical expertise, consistent evidence of goodwill, and willingness to stick to the difficult task of reaching an agreement that is fair and equitable to both sides.

With personal best wishes,

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Jimmy Carter". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the right of the word "Sincerely,".

Mr. Patrick Shovelton
Deputy Secretary of Trade
Ministry of Trade
London

The Honorable Alan S. Boyd
Care of Department of State
Room 5830
Washington, D.C. 20520

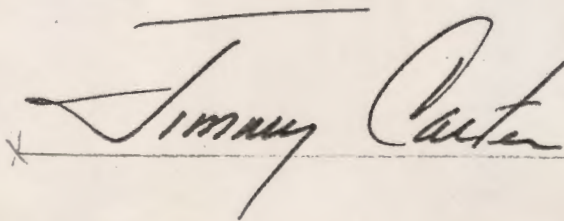
STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

The Agreement governing civil air services between the United States and the United Kingdom was negotiated over a period of several months and signed in Bermuda on July 23, 1977. It replaces and updates the predecessor agreement reached in 1946 and last amended in 1966.

The new agreement provides for continuing the basic principle of a fair and equal opportunity for the airlines of both countries to compete, and dedicates both Governments to the provision of safe, adequate, and efficient international air transportation responsive to the present and future needs of the public and to the continued development of international air commerce. It emphasizes that both scheduled and charter air transportation are important to the consumer interest and are essential elements of a healthy international air transport system.

The United States seeks an international economic environment and air transportation structure founded on healthy economic competition among all air carriers. The new agreement is consistent with this objective. We shall continue to rely on competitive market forces as much as possible in our international air transportation agreements so that the public may receive the improved service at costs that reflect efficient operations.

The Agreement is one that reflects well on our two great nations. Its quality, its fairness, and its benefits to the consumer and to airlines should make it last as long as the original 1946 Bermuda Agreement. It continues our long and historic relationship with the United Kingdom.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Jimmy Carter". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, sweeping "J" and "C". It is positioned above a horizontal line.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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<input type="checkbox"/>	FOR INFORMATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 20, 1977

Z. Brzezinski
Stu Eizenstat
Jack Watson
Bob Strauss

Re: Presidential Determination on
Sale of Agricultural Commodities
to Morocco

For your information the attached Presidential
Determination was signed and forwarded to
Bob Linder for appropriate handling.

Rick Hutcheson

Jm/20/77

3668

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 15, 1977

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ZBIGNIEW BRZEZINSKI *ZB*

SUBJECT: Presidential Determination on Sale of
Agricultural Commodities to Morocco

The proposed sale of PL-480 wheat and wheat flour to Morocco requires a determination that such a transaction would be in the national interest, in accordance with Section 103(d)(3) of the Act, since Morocco trades with Cuba. The Secretary of State recommends such a determination (Tab B) and the Director of OMB concurs (Tab C).

RECOMMENDATION:

That you sign the Presidential Determination and attached justification at Tab A.

THE WHITE HOUSE

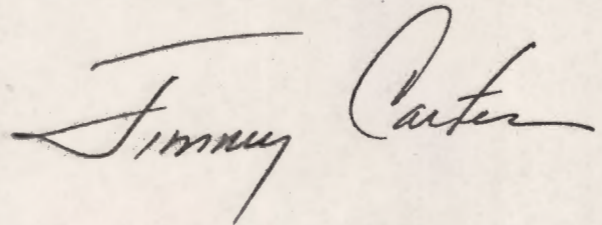
WASHINGTON

Presidential Determination
No. _____

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE
THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

Subject: Determination under Section 103(d)(3) of the
Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance
Act of 1954, as amended (Public Law 480) -
Morocco

Pursuant to the authority vested in me under the
Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954,
as amended (hereinafter "the Act"), I hereby determine
that a waiver of the exclusion provided by Section 103(d)(3)
of the Act, for the purpose of selling to Morocco up to
100,000 metric tons of wheat/wheat flour, worth approximately
\$11 million, is in the national interest of the United States
and I do waive that exclusion.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Jimmy Carter". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style. The first name "Jimmy" is written with a large, sweeping initial "J", and the last name "Carter" is written with a large, sweeping initial "C". The signature is positioned in the lower right quadrant of the page.

Statement of Reasons
that a Sale to Morocco under
Title I of the Agricultural Trade
Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as
amended (Public Law 480), is in the
National Interest

In response to Morocco's need for imports of wheat/
wheat flour, which have been increased by a drought which
has severely reduced domestic production, the United States
Government proposes to sell that country up to 100,000
metric tons of wheat (grain equivalent), worth approximately
\$11 million, under the provisions of Title I of Public Law 480.

Morocco trades with Cuba. Section 103(d)(3) of
Public Law 480 prohibits supplying commodities under Title I
to a nation which maintains such trade unless the President
determines that so doing would be in the national interest
of the United States. The United States and Morocco have
traditionally enjoyed cordial relations. The strategic
importance of Morocco at the entrance to the Mediterranean Sea
is evident. The Government of Morocco is moderate and in
international fora normally exercises a positive influence
on other non-aligned Arab and African states. A concessional
wheat sale will help Morocco to cover its domestic grain
shortfall without excessively overburdening its foreign
exchange reserves and will demonstrate continued American
support for this moderate and friendly country.

The proposed assistance is, therefore, in the national
interest of the United States.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 20, 1977

Chairman Campbell -

For your information, the attached letters were signed by the President and forwarded to the Chief Executive Clerk for appropriate handling.

Rick Hutcheson

Re: Department of Defense
Awards for Achievement

7/15
3 X

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

*ch of Campbell's office re delivery of
The letters?*

	FOR STAFFING
	FOR INFORMATION
X	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND

ACTION
FYI

	MONDALE
	COSTANZA
	EIZENSTAT
	JORDAN
	LIPSHUTZ
	MOORE
	POWELL
	WATSON
	LANCE
	SCHULTZE

	ENROLLED BILL
	AGENCY REPORT
	CAB DECISION
	EXECUTIVE ORDER
	Comments due to Carp/Huron within 48 hours; due to Staff Secretary next day

	ARAGON
	BOURNE
	BRZEZINSKI
	BUTLER
	CARP
	H. CARTER
	CLOUGH
	FALLOWS
	FIRST LADY
	HARDEN
	HUTCHESON
	JAGODA
	KING

	KRAFT
	LINDER
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	POSTON
	PRESS
	SCHLESINGER
	SCHNEIDERS
	STRAUSS
	VOORDE
	WARREN



UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20415

IN REPLY PLEASE REFER TO

JUL 14 1977

YOUR REFERENCE

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

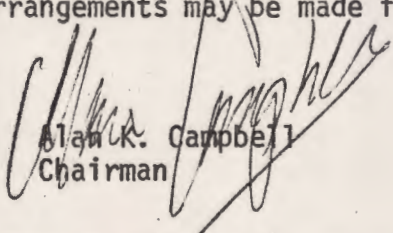
The Civil Service Commission recently has approved Department of Defense recommendations for two significant awards for achievements having great impact on our Nation's defense.

One is an award of \$24,800 to be shared by twenty employees of the Army Ballistic Research Laboratories for advancements in the field of ballistic protection which represent a major improvement in the combat capabilities of our land combat forces. This team, through their initiative, aggressiveness, professionalism, and dedication developed, in a remarkably short period of three-months, a technological breakthrough in ballistic protection which far surpassed even the most optimistic goals of the scientific community at the start of this effort.

The other award is one of \$10,100 to be granted to Dr. Lewis R. Rothstein and Mr. E. Yancey McGann of the Naval Weapons Station for developing techniques for rendering usable a large and expensive stockpile of explosive material, representing savings estimated by the Navy at \$9,000,000. Dr. Rothstein and Mr. McGann, through great effort, ingenuity, and perseverance developed chemical, blending, and packing techniques that enabled the Navy to judge satisfactory for use a 10 million pound stockpile of material, thus avoiding expensive factory reprocessing or purchase of new explosives.

Because of the significance of these contributions, only the fifty fourth and fifty fifth awards of over \$5,000 to be granted in the twenty three year history of the Federal Incentive Awards Program, I recommend that you sign letters of commendation that might be presented to each of these individuals along with their awards. Draft letters have been prepared and are attached together with the Department of Defense documentation. The Department of Defense has requested that, because of the highly sensitive nature of the Army Ballistic Research Laboratories contribution, the customary publicity given to this type of achievement be withheld.

Should you approve this recommendation, we will be pleased to notify the Department of Defense so that arrangements may be made for the letters to be presented.


Alan K. Campbell
Chairman

Attachments

THE MERIT SYSTEM—A GOOD INVESTMENT IN GOOD GOVERNMENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

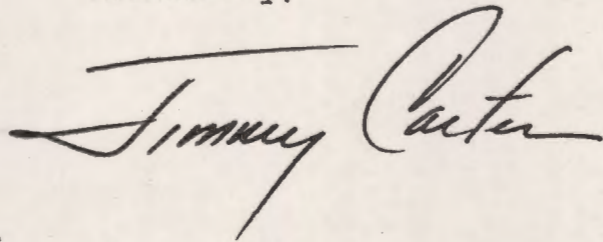
To Richard Vitali

I am honored to offer you my congratulations for the role you and your colleagues at the U.S. Army Ballistic Research Laboratories have played in new ballistic protection development.

As Commander-in-Chief, I am naturally pleased by this new dimension of security for our ground combat forces. The Nation is most fortunate to have had the benefit of your ability and effort in improving its defense capability so significantly.

Please accept my personal thanks for this outstanding accomplishment, and for your continuing service to our country.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Jimmy Carter". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Mr. Richard Vitali
Chief, Warhead Mechanics Division
U.S. Army Ballistic Research
Laboratory
Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland 21005

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

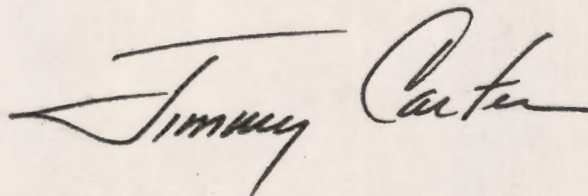
To Lewis Rothstein

I have just recently learned of the outstanding success you and your colleague had in developing techniques for rendering usable a large and expensive stockpile of ammunition explosives. I would like to extend my congratulations for your contribution to this achievement.

As President, I hope to make government more effective and economical. The kind of assistance you have rendered is an invaluable part of making this goal a reality.

Please accept my personal thanks for the service you have given to the Nation.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Jimmy Carter". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Jimmy" and the last name "Carter" clearly distinguishable.

Dr. Lewis R. Rothstein
Assistant Director
Naval Explosives Development
Engineering Department (NEDED)
Naval Weapons Station
Yorktown, Virginia

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 20, 1977

Hamilton Jordan

For your information the attached
nomination was signed by the
President and forwarded to Bob
Linder for appropriate handling.

Rick Hutcheson

Re: National Transportation Safety
Board - Jim King

X

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

	FOR STAFFING
	FOR INFORMATION
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	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND

ACTION
FYI

	MONDALE
	COSTANZA
	EIZENSTAT
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	LIPSHUTZ
	MOORE
	POWELL
	WATSON
	LANCE
	SCHULTZE

	ENROLLED BILL
	AGENCY REPORT
	CAB DECISION
	EXECUTIVE ORDER
	Comments due to Carp/Huron within 48 hours; due to Staff Secretary next day

	ARAGON
	BOURNE
	BRZEZINSKI
	BUTLER
	CARP
	H. CARTER
	CLOUGH
	FALLOWS
	FIRST LADY
	HARDEN
	HUTCHESON
	JAGODA
	KING

	KRAFT
	LINDER
	MITCHELL
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	PETTIGREW
	POSTON
	PRESS
	SCHLESINGER
	SCHNEIDERS
	STRAUSS
	VOORDE
	WARREN

84/20/77

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 19, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: HAMILTON JORDAN *H.J.*
SUBJECT: Member, National Transportation
Safety Board

Attached for your signature is the nomination document for James B. King, of Massachusetts, to be a Member of the National Transportation Safety Board vice William R. Haley, term expired.

Mr. King is Special Assistant to the President for Personnel at The White House, Washington, D. C.

All necessary checks have been completed.

*Ham - ok if no
minority women available
J*

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for Preservation Purposes

The White House,

19

To the
Senate of the United States.

I nominate James B. King, of Massachusetts, to be
a Member of the National Transportation Safety Board for the term
expiring December 31, 1981, vice William R. Haley, term expired.

Jimmy Carter

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 20, 1977

Bob Lipshutz -

The attached Executive Order was
signed by the President and given
to Bob Linder for appropriate
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

Re: Relating to Federal Pay
Administration

cc:Bob Linder

X

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

	FOR STAFFING
	FOR INFORMATION
X	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND

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		WATSON
		LANCE
		SCHULTZE

	ENROLLED BILL
	AGENCY REPORT
	CAB DECISION
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	SCHNEIDERS
	STRAUSS
	VOORDE
	WARREN

SM/20/77

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 13, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

BOB LIPSHUTZ *BJ*

RE:

Executive Order Entitled "Relating to Federal Pay Administration"

The law provides that the President is to receive annual information concerning the comparability between Federal pay and compensation in the private sector. The statutory provision is implemented by Executive Order 11721.

The proposed order would amend Executive Order 11721 by adding the Secretary of Labor to serve with the Director of the Office of Management and Budget and the Chairman of the Civil Service Commission in preparing the annual pay comparability report. The order also contains certain other amendments to improve the process by which the President receives advice concerning Federal pay comparability from different sources.

The order has been approved by Justice and OMB. We recommend approval. Eizenstat concurs (attached).

☒ Approve

☐ Disapprove

EXECUTIVE ORDER

- - - - -

RELATING TO FEDERAL PAY ADMINISTRATION

By virtue of the authority vested in me by Sections 5304 and 5305 of Title 5 of the United States Code, and as President of the United States of America, in order to improve the process by which the President receives advice relating to the Federal pay systems, Executive Order No. 11721 of May 23, 1973, relating to Federal pay administration, is hereby amended as follows:

Section 1. Section 201 is amended to read as follows:

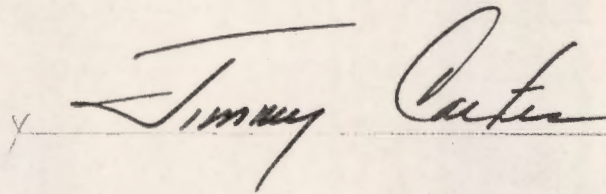
"Section 201. The Secretary of Labor, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, and the Chairman of the United States Civil Service Commission are hereby designated to serve jointly as the President's agent under section 5305 of title 5, United States Code, and shall be known in this capacity as the President's Pay Agent.".

Sec. 2. A new Section 204 is added as follows:

"Sec. 204. (a) The Advisory Committee on Federal Pay shall advise the President of its own opinion on any unresolved issues referred to it by the President's Pay Agent or the Federal Employees Pay Council. The Advisory Committee shall inform the President's Pay Agent and the Federal Employees Pay Council of its opinion on such issues as soon as practicable. To facilitate the exercise of this authority and the early resolution

of such issues, the Advisory Committee shall attend, or be represented at, meetings between the President's Pay Agent and the Federal Employees Pay Council, and moderate and direct the discussion.

"(b) The President's Pay Agent, in its annual report to the President pursuant to section 5305 of title 5, United States Code, shall include a full discussion of each issue upon which the Advisory Committee has submitted, in accordance with subsection (a), an opinion.".

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Jimmy Carter", written over a horizontal line.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 20, 1977

Secretary Califano -

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox. It is
forwarded to you for your
information..

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Stu Eizenstat
Jack Watson

RE: "PREGNANCY PREVENTION PLAN
PROPOSED"

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

	FOR STAFFING
	FOR INFORMATION
✓	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND

ACTION	FYI	
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	SCHLESINGER
	SCHNEIDERS
	STRAUSS
	VOORDE
	WARREN

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

7-20-77

To Joe Califano

What are we
doing planning?

J.C.

Pregnancy Prevention Plan Proposed

By Victor Cohn

Washington Post Staff Writer

Charging President Carter with failing to offer any "realistic" alternatives to abortion, six major family planning and health groups urged him yesterday to adopt a three-year, \$1.7 billion program to prevent more than 2 million unwanted pregnancies a year.

The six called the administration anti-abortion stance "harsh" and "abhorrent" for proposing to deny Medicaid abortions to "the poor and minorities."

During his election campaign Carter both called abortion "wrong" and declared, "I think we ought to do everything to have better education, family planning, contraceptives, if desired."

But the six groups told a news conference there has been "no sign of an administration family planning initiative," and "neither the White House nor HEW"—the Department of Health, Education and Welfare—has offered anything but "ineffective" al-

ternatives to abortions, such as increasing adoptions.

The six are the Planned Parenthood Federation of America, American Public Health Association, National Family Planning Forum (the main association of family planning clinics), Population Council, Zero Population Growth Inc. and Great Lakes Family Planning Coalition (government and private agencies in five states).

As the only possible effective alternative to abortion, they said, the federal government should help prevent the nearly 2 million unwanted and accidental pregnancies a year that force women to seek abortions in the first place.

The six offered a detailed proposal to increase federal support of contraception and family planning services, pregnancy detection and many related health and research programs.

To fund them, they advocated an increase from the \$225 million budgeted in fiscal 1978 to \$410 million in 1979, \$586 million in 1980 and \$783 million in 1981.

"If this money isn't spent, the government will spend five to 10 times that much in medical, social, welfare, educational and other services because of these unintended pregnancies," said Frederick S. Jaffe, president of the Alan Guttmacher Institute, Planned Parenthood's research arm.

"There will be government expenditures one way or the other," he said. "The question is, 'Are you going to spend the money intelligently?'"

Jeannie Rossoff, head of Planned Parenthood's Washington office, said "we are disappointed and outraged" both at the anti-abortion statements of the President and HEW Secretary Joseph A. Califano Jr., and their failure to offer any attack on abortion's root cause, the unwanted pregnancy.

In response to a Supreme Court decision that the government need not pay for elective abortions, HEW has said it will halt all funding for Medicaid-financed abortions as of Monday, when the court's order takes effect.

Several groups have petitioned Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall to postpone that effective date, saying they need time to prepare new legal arguments on the issue.

"We have already made tremendous progress in this country in preventing unwanted pregnancies," Jaffe, main spokesman for the six health groups, said yesterday.

"What we're talking about now is preventing the last 15 per cent. It's very do-able. What is needed is a commitment by the President."

The highest priority target groups, he said, would be the poor and the very young, where unwanted pregnancy is epidemic.

Jaffe called HEW proposals to reduce abortions by increasing adoptions—and providing prenatal care for the pregnant women who choose adoption over abortion—a way of "bribing an unfortunate class of women to be breeders for the more fortunate."

Meanwhile, a spokesman for Carter said the President does not plan to change his position on abortion, and was "perplexed" by objections that came last week from some of the women in his administration.

"It's a position he held throughout the campaign," said deputy press secretary Rex Granum. "It's one of the elements on which he was elected and he does not plan to change that position... He just doesn't understand that sort of immediate and coordinated reaction to the simple restatement of a position which he's held for the entire campaign."

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

*Delivered to the Vice President
cc: own file*

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	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
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ACTION
FYI

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	COSTANZA
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	SCHNEIDERS
	STRAUSS
	VOORDE
	WARREN

ex-Katangese gendarmes from Angola, the pavlovian reaction of the US state department was to do whatever possible to bail President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire out of his predicament. Indeed, in the end Mobutu did get his aid, but not directly from Washington, and the reason for the reluctance of Washington to be involved in the Zaire fighting was not so much a question of avoiding another Angola situation, but rather the Carter administration's uneasiness about Mobutu's record on human rights. If Carter is as forthright in his views on human rights as he has given the world to understand, it is likely that relations between his government and a number of African states may, in fact, deteriorate over the human rights issue in due course. Mobutu will certainly feel Washington's pressure to try and relax his autocratic hold on Zaire. Indeed, the Carter administration, in conjunction with the American congress, is seeking ways of cutting off American aid — in effect ties — with any third world American aid recipient with a poor record on human rights.

Thus, the very issue on which Americans now find themselves pretty much in agreement with many African nations over the southern Africa situation may well turn out to be a bone of contention in relations between the US and Africa in years to come. Many African nations have poor records on human rights, and it is more than likely that the Carter administration will be mincing few words over the issue, if only in order to appear even-handed in its efforts to modify the policies of the southern Africa white minority regimes. Young's comments on the regime of President Idi Amin may be but a warning that the outspoken diplomat can direct his barbs at black as well as white autocratic regimes. The cut-off of aid by Washington to the military regime in Ethiopia must be seen in this light too — rather than as an effort by Washington to punish the trigger happy colonels and generals in Addis Ababa for veering sharply to the left ideologically. As Carter and his policy-makers feel more confident in their relations with individual African states, they are likely to annoy just as many nations as they please with their concern for human rights. A lot will, of course, depend on the pace and direction of events in southern Africa over the next few years, but on the whole there is little doubt that with Carter, Mondale and Young, a new era in African-American relations has dawned.

Walter Mondale on southern Africa

The following is the text of a press statement and conference by US vice-president Walter Mondale shortly after his recent discussions with South African Premier John Vorster:

I HAVE been meeting with South African Prime Minister Vorster and his government at the request of President Carter to convey the new policies of our administration regarding southern Africa, specifically Rhodesia, Namibia, and South Africa itself. We had a day and a half of very frank and candid discussions. Both sides were aware before the meetings began of possible fundamental differences and yet we pursued these discussions in a constructive spirit in order to improve the possibility of mutual understanding and progress.

Put most simply, the policy which the president wished me to convey was that there was need for progress on all three issues: Majority rule for Rhodesia and Namibia and a progressive transformation of South African society to the same end.

We believed it was particularly important to convey the depth of our convictions. There has been a transformation in American society of which we are very proud. It affects not only our domestic life, but our foreign policy as well. We cannot accept, let alone defend, the governments that reject the basic principle of full human rights, economic opportunity, and political participation for all of its people regardless of race. This basic mission was accomplished during these talks. I believe our policy is clear, and I believe the South African government now appreciates that it is deeply rooted in American experience and values.

I do not know how or whether this will affect the decisions that confront South Africa, particularly in regard to its own system, but I made it clear that without evident progress that provides full political participation and an end to discrimination, the press of international events would require us to take actions based on our policy and to the detriment of the constructive relations we would prefer with South Africa.

As for Rhodesia and Namibia, I believe we registered some useful progress but the significance of this progress will depend on future developments. Prime Minister Vorster agreed to support British-American efforts to

get the directly interested parties to an independence constitution and the necessary transitional arrangements including the holding of elections in which all can take part equally so that Zimbabwe can achieve independence.

Likewise every effort will be made to bring about a de-escalation of violence and it is believed that the negotiating process will be the best way to achieve this end. We believe this is an encouraging step in a positive direction. Hopefully we will work together to bring the interested parties to find a peaceful solution to the conflict in Rhodesia.

The extent to which this pays off will, of course, remain to be seen as we pursue the British initiative. In this connection I made clear our support for these efforts and the closest collaboration with them. In this connection I explained that our concept of the Zimbabwe Development Fund is different from that of the previous American administration. Instead of being a fund aimed at buying out the white settlers in Rhodesia, we want to reorient that fund to a development fund, one which will help build a strong economy and one that will encourage the continued participation of the white population in an independent Zimbabwe.

I emphasised that the US would support a constitution for Zimbabwe that would contain guarantees of individual rights such as freedom of speech, religion, assemblage, due process of law, and an independent judiciary, and that we believe these are essential to a democratic system of government.

On Namibia, I made clear that we supported the efforts of the so-called "Contact Group," which consists of the United States, West Germany, Britain, France and Canada, in their efforts to implement (UN) security council Resolution 385. In some respects, the position of the South African government as reflected in the earlier talks was encouraging. In those talks they agreed to free elections to be held on a nation-wide basis for a constituent assembly which would develop a national constitution for an in-

dependent Namibia. They agreed that all Namibians inside and outside the country could participate, including Swapo. They agreed that the UN could be involved in the electoral process to ensure that it was fair and internationally acceptable.

However, potentially important differences over the structure and character of the interim administrative authority that would run Namibia while this process takes place became much clearer in the process of our talks. South Africa wants an administrative arrangement that draws upon the structure developed at the Turnhalle conference. This structure in the conference that proposed it is based on ethnic and tribal lines and as it stands it is unacceptable to us. We emphasise that any interim administrative arrangement must be impartial

as to the ultimate structure of the Namibian government. Moreover, it must be broadly representative in order to be acceptable to all Namibians and to the international community.

For his part, Mr. Vorster felt quite strongly that any such structure would be based on the work of the Turnhalle conference. We agreed to propose that the five-nation contact group meet with the South African government before the end of the month in Capetown at a time to be determined if the other members of that group agree to hear South Africa's views and the details of the proposed interim administrative authority, to see if an impartial broadly based and internationally acceptable structure can be found. We hope that it can be.

It is my view that the South African position in Namibia has evolved in a

positive direction in certain important respects. But unless this last issue can be resolved by the South African government it will be difficult if not impossible. I hope that the most serious effort will be made to find a solution that provides an impartial broadly representative and internationally acceptable interim government in Namibia.

I said that the US believes that all (Namibian) political prisoners should be released. Mr. Vorster said he believes that what he called political detainees, some of whom are held in other African countries, should be released. He said he would favourably consider our suggestion that all Namibian political prisoners be turned over to Namibia and that in the event of a difference in view of deciding if a particular prisoner was political or criminal a body of international jurors review the case and make a determination. This suggestion will be pursued as well when the contact group meets in Capetown.

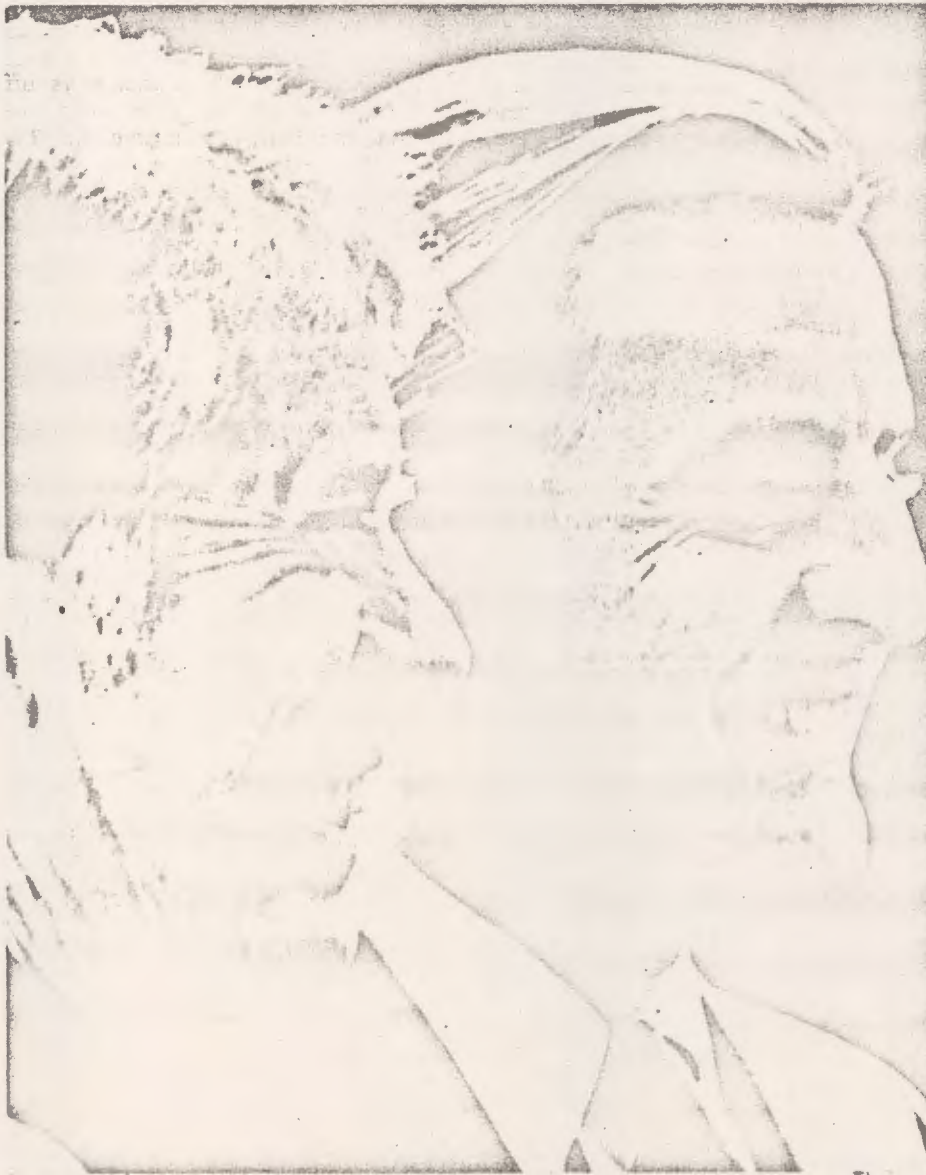
South African prospects are much less bright for progress toward the change of course which we believe is essential to provide justice, stability and peace in that country. We hope that South Africa will carefully review the implications of our policy and the changed circumstances which it creates. We hope that South Africans will not rely on any illusions that the US will in the end intervene to save South Africa from the policies it is pursuing, for we will not do so.

I think the message is now clear to the South African government. They know that we believe that perpetuating an unjust system is the surest incentive to increase Soviet influence and even racial war, but quite apart from that is unjustified on its own grounds. They know that we will not defend such a system. I do not know what conclusions the South African government will draw. It is my hope that it will lead to a reassessment, to a change of course which enables us to be helpful and supportive in the difficult times that change inevitably entails.

But I cannot rule out the possibility that South African government will not change, that our paths will diverge and our policies come into conflict should the South African government so decide. In that event we would take steps true to our beliefs and values.

We hope to be able to see progress in Rhodesia, Namibia and South Africa. But the alternative is real, much as we dislike it. For a failure to make progress will lead to a tragedy of human history. Thank you.

Carter and Mondale: human rights commitment



Question: Mr. vice-president, I wonder if you would tell us if these talks which appear indeed to have been extremely tough, what the atmosphere was, whether it was acrimonious or whether you could tell us that it really wasn't as tough as it seemed to be.

Answer: We were very anxious, as I indicated earlier, to conduct these talks in a constructive environment, in a non-confrontational environment. We were anxious at the same time that this meeting be one in which we could very clearly define American policy and further make clear the depth and the permanence of our commitment to human rights as a central element in our relations with the government of South Africa, and as a policy guiding our affairs in southern Africa.

The talks were candid and they were frank and I think they were non-confrontational. We think there may be some progress in Rhodesia. We think the statement indicated today indicates hope. We are hopeful that the talks surrounding the details which I mentioned in Namibia will produce results that are effective and will permit the independence of Namibia within the outline and framework on UN Resolution 385 and that the upcoming talks in Capetown will bring that result about.

On the issue of South African policies, it is our position that separateness and apartheid are inherently discriminatory and that that policy of apartheid cannot be acceptable to us. We also are of the opinion strongly held that full political participation by all the citizens of South Africa — equal participation in the election of its national government and its political affairs — is essential to a healthy, stable and secure South Africa. South Africans take the view that their apartheid policies are not discriminatory. There is a basic and fundamental disagreement. They take the position that they have different nations within South Africa and that the full participation that we discussed is irrelevant.

There is a fundamental and a profound disagreement and what we had hoped to do in these talks was to make it clear to the South African leadership the profound commitment which our nation has to human rights, to the elimination of discrimination and to full political participation. We tried to explain to them how our nation went through essentially the same dispute and the elimination of discrimination and the achievement of full political participation has contributed enormously to the health, vitality, the

stability, the economic growth, the social health and the spiritual health of our country and we are convinced that those same policies will have the same effect in other societies. That was the nature of the discussion. It was very frank, it was very candid.

Q: What steps would you take in South Africa if it doesn't go along with our policy?

A: The purpose of this meeting was not to provide a list of remedies that this nation, that is the United States, might take by itself or in cooperation with the others through the United Nations or in other ways, to pursue its values as I have described them, of human rights. We did, however, make it very clear. First of all, we hope that there would be progress in these areas that would permit an improved relationship. In other words, our basic objective is not to have a confrontation, but to have an understanding that will lead to progress and that we hope for improved relations.

We also said that these values that we hold, and these objectives for an

independent Rhodesia, with an independent constitution, with a freely elected government, and a Namibian government established under the general outlines of UN Resolution 385 with a freely elected government, and the social transformation of the South African government as we described it, were important objectives, crucial objectives, affecting the relationship of our two countries. Any progress will be helpful, but we need progress in all three categories and the failure to achieve it will lead to several elements, we think: increasing instability, increasing violence and bitterness, increasing opportunity for international caprice, and a worsening of US relations with the government of South Africa and of relations between that government and the international communities.

We did not go into what those steps would be because it is our hope that we can have progress and that will not be necessary and there will be other occasions on which that policy in the case of deteriorating relations will be described.

Andy Young: symbol of new Africa policy

IN THE new American cabinet, the Reverend Andrew (Andy) Jackson Young, Jr., is perhaps the person most closely in tune, politically and spiritually, with President Carter, his fellow Georgian, and his soulmate in the unfolding drama of the struggle for human rights and liberation, which they both feel called to translate from Georgia and play out on a world-wide stage. Both men are products of the American struggle and symbols of the American dream; both have made it big, on behalf of and for the sake of the people; both are in tune with the new American mood, which demands honesty and openness and simplicity; both are starry-eyed idealists and optimists with respect to issues and other people, but both have viewed and planned and lived their lives with ruthless realism, and the way they have managed their political lives in the last several years may indicate that they are perhaps two of the most practical politicians in America today.

It is this curious friendship and rapport with President Carter which gives Young an inside track in foreign

policy and makes him an important participant in the shaping of a new American image and vision of the world. Young's special interest in Africa and his commitment to the basic African issues of liberation, development and political stability with justice, makes him for Africa "the right person, at the right time, to serve under the right administration," as the South African black newspaper, *The World*, said of him recently.

Young is, in many respects, a perfect American. His roots span three continents: he has Polish blood from his mother's line, and native American Indian blood from his father's. But he is predominantly of African descent, although some of his cousins have been so light-skinned that in the 1930's when jobs were scarce for blacks they managed to cross the colourline onto the white side. Andy was several shades darker, because of his particularly black paternal grandmother.

Andy Young was born 45 years ago in New Orleans, the son of a prosperous dentist in a predominantly white neighbourhood. A well-scrubbed

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 20, 1977

Bob Lipshutz -

The attached was returned
in the President's outbox.
The signed original is forwarded
to you for appropriate handling.

Rick Hutcheson

cc: RICHARD B. RUSSELL LIBRARY

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

*include original
of signed
attachment
to RJC*

<input type="checkbox"/>	FOR STAFFING
<input type="checkbox"/>	FOR INFORMATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
<input type="checkbox"/>	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
<input type="checkbox"/>	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND

ACTION	FYI	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	MONDALE
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	COSTANZA
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	EIZENSTAT
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	JORDAN
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	LIPSHUTZ
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	MOORE
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	POWELL
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	WATSON
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	LANCE
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SCHULTZE

<input type="checkbox"/>	ENROLLED BILL
<input type="checkbox"/>	AGENCY REPORT
<input type="checkbox"/>	CAB DECISION
<input type="checkbox"/>	EXECUTIVE ORDER
	Comments due to Carp/Huron within 48 hours; due to Staff Secretary next day

<input type="checkbox"/>	ARAGON
<input type="checkbox"/>	BOURNE
<input type="checkbox"/>	BRZEZINSKI
<input type="checkbox"/>	BUTLER
<input type="checkbox"/>	CARP
<input type="checkbox"/>	H. CARTER
<input type="checkbox"/>	CLOUGH
<input type="checkbox"/>	FALLOWS
<input type="checkbox"/>	FIRST LADY
<input type="checkbox"/>	HARDEN
<input type="checkbox"/>	HUTCHESON
<input type="checkbox"/>	JAGODA
<input type="checkbox"/>	KING

<input type="checkbox"/>	KRAFT
<input type="checkbox"/>	LINDER
<input type="checkbox"/>	MITCHELL
<input type="checkbox"/>	MOE
<input type="checkbox"/>	PETERSON
<input type="checkbox"/>	PETTIGREW
<input type="checkbox"/>	POSTON
<input type="checkbox"/>	PRESS
<input type="checkbox"/>	SCHLESINGER
<input type="checkbox"/>	SCHNEIDERS
<input type="checkbox"/>	STRAUSS
<input type="checkbox"/>	VOORDE
<input type="checkbox"/>	WARREN

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 19, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

Bob Lipshutz

BJ

Supplementing earlier discussion concerning the request for authorization from the Richard B. Russell Library and Foundation relative to an interview which you gave detailing some of your associations and recollections of Senator Russell and his contemporaries, I would appreciate your signing the enclosed form to the library which I then will forward to it as requested.

*ok if interview
already done
J*

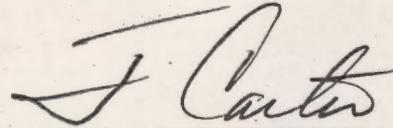
**Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes**

Richard B. Russell Memorial Library
University of Georgia Libraries
Athens, Georgia 30602

Gentlemen:

As part of the program of research concerning the life and accomplishments of the late Richard B. Russell, I have taped an oral history interview detailing some of my associations and recollections of Senator Russell and his contemporaries and I hereby transfer, set over and assign to the Richard B. Russell Library and the Richard B. Russell Foundation, Inc., any and all rights that I might have to the taped interview, manuscripts, transcripts and copies of the tape that may be made thereafter.

This 20 day of July, 1977.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "J Carter", written over a horizontal line.

Jimmy Carter

Begin
7/20/77

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Enhance Soviet emigration of Jews

Convene together - form groups

Palestine's representation

Prior consultation in Sept.

US/Sy call conference

Goal: Palestine homeland 52/30 with 43/44
Israel/PLO negotiate 45/45

Goal:
Principles - Comp. peace - 242/338 -
Peace defined - withdrawal -
Palestine entity

"Minor modifications"

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 20, 1977

Jack Watson

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox. It is
forwarded to you for appropriate
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Stu Eizenstat

RE: STATUS REPORT ON FEDERAL AID
ADMINISTRATION REFORM PROJECT

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

	FOR STAFFING
	FOR INFORMATION
X	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND

ACTION
FYI

	MONDALE
	COSTANZA
X	EIZENSTAT
	JORDAN
	LIPSHUTZ
	MOORE
	POWELL
X	WATSON
	LANCE
	SCHULTZE

	ENROLLED BILL
	AGENCY REPORT
	CAB DECISION
	EXECUTIVE ORDER
	Comments due to Carp/Huron within 48 hours; due to Staff Secretary next day

	ARAGON
	BOURNE
	BRZEZINSKI
	BUTLER
	CARP
	H. CARTER
	CLOUGH
	FALLOWS
	FIRST LADY
	HARDEN
	HUTCHESON
	JAGODA
	KING

	KRAFT
	LINDER
	MITCHELL
	MOE
	PETERSON
	PETTIGREW
	POSTON
	PRESS
	SCHLESINGER
	SCHNEIDERS
	STRAUSS
	VOORDE
	WARREN

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 18, 1977

*Jack
J*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Jack Watson *Jack*
Larry Gilson *LG*

SUBJECT: STATUS REPORT ON FEDERAL AID
ADMINISTRATION REFORM PROJECT

About eight weeks ago you approved a short-term effort to identify and seek remedies for some of the problems flowing from administration of the \$74 billion federal aid system. Since that time we have:

- surveyed various past efforts to reform the federal aid system;
- consulted with representatives of all the national groups representing state and local officials; with numerous public officials and experts; and with key Congressional staff;
- coordinated our efforts with the Departments, OMB, the reorganization teams and other White House units;
- identified a series of cross-cutting problems for which Presidential involvement would make a significant difference and on which real progress is both possible and long overdue; and
- assembled a small working group on loan for 90 days from state and local governments and the federal field offices to supplement my staff which is working on the project.

We have selected targets and are developing specific recommendations in problem areas common to most federal aid programs. For example, whether or not the trend is toward more block grants or more targeting, toward federal involvement in more program areas or fewer, there will still be a need for application procedures, audit guidelines, fund disbursement systems, compliance standards and the like. Our efforts are focused on simplifying, coordinating and, where possible, consolidating these cross-cutting requirements.

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We have taken the following steps:

- Developed a plan with OMB for reviewing federal aid planning requirements with a bias toward consolidating or eliminating many of them (you have just signed off on a proposal from Bert and me on this project); *good ✓*
- Begun discussions with EPA and CEQ about consolidating and making consistent the environmental impact requirements contained in many federal grants; *good ✓*
- Met with OMB and Treasury to explore ways to expand the use of letters of credit as means of disbursing federal aid funds. Such an approach would permit better federal monitoring of the flow and use of such funds; keep money in the federal treasury longer, where it can earn interest (with the potential for added earnings of several hundred million dollars annually); and reduce the need for grantees to lay out their own funds in anticipation of later reimbursement; *good ✓*
- Worked with CSA to prepare a handbook which will list the citizen participation requirements in each federal aid program, and which will serve as the basis for an effort to consolidate and standardize these requirements; *? ✓*
- Worked with the Reorganization Team on Civil Rights to identify the appropriate agency to produce a handbook listing all of the federal aid/civil rights requirements. The handbook would be used as the basis for increasing coordination among various civil rights requirements in regulations pursuant to federal aid. *? ✓*

Our other current projects in this area include the following:

- Working with OMB (which has lead responsibility) on reviews of the Joint Funding and A-95 processes; *- good*
- Developing a list of the problems encountered in the way federal data used in federal aid formulae are collected (once the major problems are identified, we will work with the Census Bureau, BLS and others to suggest ways of dealing with them); *- good*
- Preparing standard "boilerplate" language dealing with various grant procedures now handled differently in each federal aid program. (These differences in law are a major contributor to the contradictory regulations confronted by *good*

grantees. We are considering whether or not such "standard language" might be molded into an omnibus Executive Order or a Grants Procedures Act.)

- Working with OMB and Stu (who has lead responsibility) to ensure that the proposal for regulation reform now being developed reflects the problems of federal aid regulations; ✓
- Considering alternatives for improving the information available to potential grant applicants about programs for which they are eligible. We are also exploring ways to improve the system of informing state and local chief executives and legislatures of federal money coming into their jurisdiction; 6 7 ✓
- Working with GAO to assess the practicality of: (a) improving the scheduling of executive audits (to reduce the disruption of frequent audits by multiple auditing bodies); and/or (b) certifying the competence of state auditors to substitute for federal audits of local programs; ✓
- Working to develop commonly accepted accounting procedures for certain categories of grantees to avoid the current necessity of maintaining multiple sets of books for projects with more than one funding source; and ✓
- Drafting instructions to the departments which would simplify application and reporting requirements by: (a) giving a single ID number to grantees; (b) eliminating requirements for signature of multiple copies of forms; (c) requiring that no data be requested from a grantee which is already available within the federal government, etc. ✓

By mid-August, we should be ready to present a series of options to you for your policy guidance. We expect to have the short-term projects completed and long-term projects well underway by early September. At that time, I think it will be possible for you to announce a comprehensive reform program which addresses the array of federal aid administration problems. Such an announcement might be made at the beginning of one of your regularly scheduled news conferences (with a detailed statement as a handout). I will discuss the possibilities with Jody, and we shall get back to you later with a recommendation.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 19, 1977

TO: The Vice President
Midge Costanza
Stu Eizenstat
Hamilton Jordan
Bob Lipshutz
Jody Powell
Bert Lance
Charlie Schultze

The attached is for your information.

Rick Hutcheson

RE: Watson/Gilson memo dated 7/18/77 re
Status Report on Federal Aid
Administration Reform Project

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

They already
~~the~~ have copies

Nil

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

7-20-77

To Tim.

I'll make The Urban
League speech.

J.C.

cc Achrah

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 15, 1977

2

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ACHSAH NESMITH *AchsaH*
SUBJECT: Urban League Speech

I think it is very important that you talk to the Urban League.

1. There has been no real domestic policy speech since you took office except to the UAW, and it was to a specialized audience and did not deal with most of the things you need to talk about to this group and to the country.
2. All the recent policy statements have dealt with bombs and bombers, policy, reorganization, budget-balancing, energy--all things that either seem far away from the lives of the poor and minorities and the problems of the cities or which, if they reach them at all, seem to vaguely threaten jobs and other opportunities.
3. There was one real exception--the press conference answer about abortion. On the same day that you said "many things in life are not fair, that wealthy people can afford and poor people can't. But I don't believe that the federal government should take action to try to make these opportunities exactly equal, particularly when there is a moral factor involved," you felt it was unfair for Bert Lance to have to sell all his NBG stock by Dec. 31 and you asked Congress to alleviate the problem. I'm not criticizing the Lance decision, or in any way saying the situations are the same. They aren't. One is a government-imposed problem which can be corrected by the stroke of a pen, the other was not created by government and certainly can't be solved so easily. But coming together they give a distorted picture of a President acting quickly and compassionately to save a wealthy friend from unfairness and saying it's unfair but government can't help it when thousands of desperate young girls and poor women are faced with immediate tragedy. Goodness knows I agree with you that destroying human life--especially at the beginning when it has all the potential--is an awful thing, and we should do everything in our power to keep it from even coming up. I also know that we are in the minority in this country in that view, that most people, even though they don't go as far as feeling it should be done just for convenience, think it is the lesser of evils. I think the government should not be required to finance it, I never saw why it was a constitutional right to destroy unborn babies, but there is a terrible human side that defies the legalities.

One out of five American babies are born to teen-agers, even in our present open-abortion climate, and most are not wanted. This is the only age-group

in which the rate of pregnancies is going up. The major reason girls drop out of school is pregnancy. The incidence of pregnancies among girls under 15 is alarming and increasing rapidly. They are the least likely to accept prior birth control because they are not ready to admit they are sexually active. Our society simply does not allow married women who already have more children than they can handle to consider putting their babies up for adoption. The answer is prevention, but for those least likely to prevent pregnancy, being cut off from government medical help means resorting to butchers, self-inflicted horrors or suicides to avoid the alternatives.

I know you know all this, and I know you care, but I'm not sure a reading of that transcript would convince people you had any idea of all that. Men never have to face the question of abortion personally, just as they never have the inexpressable joy of carrying a life within them, and for some people you are automatically disqualified to say you have "faced" the problem of abortion. I've never faced it personally either because I have been very fortunate all my life. I can't say that I'm very comfortable with a world in which abortion is a "right" but those who are too poor are not really entitled to it, though they are entitled to public help to try to patch up their bodies if their private solutions don't work. I'm not objecting to your basic position, but to what I think will be the perception of it.

4. What happened in New York this week not only revealed our vulnerability to power loss, but also to a loss of self-control and a feeling of powerlessness that breeds terrorism, both organized and casual. We have created in our cities a group of young people whose lives are little affected by an improving economy because they are endemically unemployed. They are outside the system and see no way to get in, but their problem must be solved if cities are to be viable places to live and we are not to witness the "destruction that wasteth at noonday" all over our nation again. They are a threat to life and freedom and opportunity for everyone. Just as our power problems have been lying in wait for the right combination of circumstances the decay of our cities in human terms is lying in wait for the right circumstances to touch off violence and destruction. It reminds people why they fled to the suburbs. A few dollars worth of gas, inadequate public transportation and a government concerned about energy are not going to slow them down if they see that as the future for our cities.

"Too many have had to suffer at the hands of a political and economic elite who have shaped decisions and never had to account for mistakes or to suffer from injustice. When unemployment prevails, they never stand in line looking for a job. When deprivation results from a confused and bewildering welfare system, they never do without food or clothing or a place to sleep. When the public schools are inferior or torn by strife, their children go to exclusive private schools. And when the bureaucracy is bloated and confused, the powerful always manage to discover and occupy niches of special influence and privilege. An unfair tax structure serves their needs."

They cheered you in New York that night and they elected you to change that, and I think that's what you are trying to do, but I think it is a good time to tell them how and why and what you are doing and what you can't do, and remind them that you still see and do care.

They need to know how reorganization and budget-balancing and energy plans fit into what they thought you wanted to help them with. They need to hear it from you, not the Vice President.

If you don't speak to the Urban League a great many people will think you don't care, that you danced the night away while they sweltered desperately in the dark or tried to protect their meager possessions with shotguns. If they think you don't care a great impetus for decency and concern and helping will be lost, and it will be difficult to regain. A lot of people voted for you without knowing for sure what you would do because they thought you saw the problems and seemed to care. They elected you with great hope, something they'd almost lost and hesitated to act on again. If they decide you don't really care a great deal more will be lost than just votes.

#

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

9

EYES ONLY FOR THE PRESIDENT

from Charlie Schultze

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for Preservation Purposes**

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE
COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS
WASHINGTON

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July 20, 1977

EYES ONLY

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

From: Charlie Schultze *CLS*

Subject: GNP in the Second Quarter and Consumer Prices in June

The Commerce Department will release tomorrow (Thursday, July 21) at 2:30 p.m. revised estimates of GNP for the first quarter and its preliminary estimate for the second quarter. The Bureau of Labor Statistics will release at 9:00 a.m. tomorrow, its estimate of consumer prices in June.

GNP

We had been expecting the figures to show a real GNP growth of about 7 percent in the first half of the year. It did, but in a somewhat different pattern than had been anticipated.

(percent)

	<u>1Q</u>	<u>2Q</u>	<u>Total first half</u>
Revised data	7.5	6.4	7.0
Earlier data and forecast	6.9	7.0	6.9

The surprisingly high growth in the first quarter was due entirely to an upward revision in the figures for inventory investment.

In the second quarter, real GNP growth slowed to a 6.4 percent annual rate. Inventory accumulation made a much smaller contribution to real GNP growth than it had in the first quarter, and personal consumption expenditures, adjusted for inflation, increased at only a 2 percent annual rate.

The revised numbers show that the first quarter saving rate dropped to an astoundingly low 4.1 percent, and then rebounded to 5.5 percent in the second quarter. In one sense

that may be good -- a major part of the upward adjustment may be behind us already.

In other sectors, spending increased quite strongly in the second quarter. There was a very large increase in residential construction -- partly reflecting a rebound from cold-weather effects on construction in the first quarter -- and substantial gains in business investment in new equipment, State and local spending, and Federal defense purchases.

These second quarter changes are broadly in line with our expectations, although consumer spending slowed more than we had bargained for. We do not see anything in these new numbers that would require a change in our forecast for real GNP growth at around a 5 percent annual rate in the second half of this year.

The new GNP figures will also include revised estimates that go back three years, as is customary in July. We have not had time to digest the new estimates yet.

Consumer Prices in June

The news about consumer prices in June is not as favorable as we had hoped. The overall rise of the CPI was 0.6 percent -- the same as in May. The June increase of consumer prices excluding food and fuel was also 0.6 percent, as it had been in May.

Food prices in June rose 0.8 percent, compared with 0.7 percent in May and an average rise of 1-1/4 percent a month in the first 4 months of the year. Wholesale prices of consumer foods declined in June, but the pass-through to the retail level has not yet occurred. For example, coffee prices at retail rose again in June, despite declines at the wholesale level in both May and June. We should see an impact in the July data.

Prices of commodities less food, on the other hand, rose only 0.2 percent last month -- the smallest rise since September 1973. This is a lower rate of increase than we reasonably can expect to be sustained. Used car prices fell last month, and seasonally adjusted gasoline prices declined -- following large increases earlier this year.

Prices of services rose by 0.8 percent last month -- about the same as the average rise in the first 5 months of 1977.

We still anticipate further moderation in the overall rise of consumer prices in the second half of this year, as the effects of declining food prices at the wholesale level begin to show up at the grocery store.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 20, 1977

Z. Brzezinski
Hamilton Jordan

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox. It is
forwarded to you for your
information.

Rick Hutcheson

Re: Lyman B. Kirkpatrick

"DETERMINED TO BE AN ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
CANCELLED PER E.O. 12356, SEC. 1.3 AND
ARCHIVIST'S MEMO OF MARCH 16, 1993"

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

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	FOR INFORMATION
X	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND

ACTION
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	COSTANZA
	EIZENSTAT
X	JORDAN
	LIPSHUTZ
	MOORE
	POWELL
	WATSON
	LANCE
	SCHULTZE

	ENROLLED BILL
	AGENCY REPORT
	CAB DECISION
	EXECUTIVE ORDER
	Comments due to Carp/Huron within 48 hours; due to Staff Secretary next day

	ARAGON
	BOURNE
X	BRZEZINSKI
	BUTLER
	CARP
	H. CARTER
	CLOUGH
	FALLOWS
	FIRST LADY
	HARDEN
	HUTCHESON
	JAGODA
	KING

	KRAFT
	LINDER
	MITCHELL
	MOE
	PETERSON
	PETTIGREW
	POSTON
	PRESS
	SCHLESINGER
	SCHNEIDERS
	STRAUSS
	VOORDE
	WARREN

LYMAN B. KIRKPATRICK, JR.
ANAWAN CLIFFS
NARRAGANSETT, R. I. 02882
(TEL. 401-783-2496)

*3619- Why
inclination is to go to
ahead - We'll defer to
Stan after he testifies
JC*

16 July 1977

The President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

I am deeply distressed by the press articles which have indicated the possibility that you might nominate me for the position of Deputy Director of Central Intelligence. To all questions from the press, of which there have been a tremendous number, I have said, "No comment." Apparently the FBI investigation about which the press was speculating three weeks ago was the basis for putting together the fact that with Hank Knoche's resignation the only other Presidential appointment for which an FBI investigation would be required was that of DDCI.

Further, I find it disturbing, as I am sure you do, that my name has now been linked to the discovery of new documents on the drug testing program. As I reported to you in our discussion on June 21st, I consider my record on drug testing clear. Book I of the Church Committee Report, pages 385 to 422, covered the findings of that Committee in this regard. Elliott Maxwell of the Church Committee staff (and now on the staff of the Inouye Committee) came to Rhode Island and discussed his findings with me in 1975. He had with him excerpts from my official diary (all of which I left in the Central Intelligence Agency) which related to my investigation of the Frank Olson case. In the Church Committee report there were several references to my description of the testing on unwitting individuals as unethical and illegal, and to the fact that as Inspector General and later as Executive Director I strongly opposed it. I told you on June 21st and I still believe that this will not prove to be an embarrassment to you or a detriment to my nomination. I have made inquiries indirectly in the past two days as to whether Mr. Maxwell felt that any aspect of this would interfere with my confirmation and received word back that he did not. I have also discussed it with my long-time friend Clark Clifford and he was most emphatic in saying he did not see this as a barrier to confirmation.

I hope I will have the opportunity to defend my integrity before the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence. I would be honored if you see fit to forwarding my nomination, and I hope to have the opportunity to serve you and Admiral Turner.

Most respectfully,

Lyman B. Kirkpatrick, Jr.
Lyman B. Kirkpatrick, Jr.

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for Preservation Purposes**